

## SAMUEL GULLY & CO

### Easter Kid Gloves

This year we ask your especial attention to the large and most complete assortment of kid gloves ever shown in North Adams.

The choice line of Easter novelties, of which we have secured the exclusive control for North Adams will prove of interest to all wearers of kid gloves.

Our "Victoria" glove, made of the very best selected prime lambskin, shown in a wide range of colors, modes, tans, grays, white, red, black and brown. We have this glove in 2 clasp, 4 button and 4 hook Foster Fastenings. This glove is really a \$1.50 glove, your choice

**\$1.25**

Every Glove Warranted.

Kid Gloves \$1 to \$2. Large variety of Evening Gloves.

## SAMUEL GULLY & CO

### It's a Question of Honor

with us to sell Canned Goods, as well as Food Supplies, for just what we know them to be.

You cannot tell absolutely what is inside of a can until you open it. But every can in our large stock is sold with the plain understanding that if not just as represented you can get your money back. Quality counts first, price next. We have the largest stock to select from in the city.

### EGGS!

Well you can get the best of us, and they cost no more than those not as good. Fine Eating Apples, New Maple Syrup and Bermuda Onions.

## MVN Braman

12 STATE STREET. TELEPHONE 2-20.

Wholly Unexampled Showing In Exclusive

### SPRING SUITINGS.

For many years we have studied the art of making the best clothes that can be made, aiming for perfection. At the same time we have carefully figured to make the prices as reasonable as it is possible to secure first-class work, aiming for economy. That is one reason why our Spring Suits and Covert Coats are better value for the money than can be secured elsewhere, for perhaps a fraction less in price. If you want exclusive styles in woollens and special in make and trimmings, call and look them over.

**P. J. BOLAND.**

## CALM BEFORE THE STORM.

### Spain Cannot Back Down and Is Waiting For Our Government to Act.

### Americans Will Be Out of Cuba Tomorrow, Says Secretary Day. Plans For Naval Battle Sent to Captain Sampson.

(Special Dispatch to The Transcript.)  
Washington, April 8.—It is now the calm before the storm. Excitement today is subdued, but no one seems to doubt that war is inevitable. Discussion is now largely directed toward the method of procedure.

A prominent house Republican who is close to the President and kept advised of the situation said at noon that the situation was unchanged. "Do you believe Spain will yield?" he was asked. "I do not see how she can," he replied.

The only question is to get the Americans now in Cuba safely to this shore. Assistant Secretary Day this afternoon announced that all American citizens who desired to leave Cuba would positively be out of the island tomorrow, and reiterated that Gen. Lee would leave tomorrow. This statement shows that no delay has occurred in getting Americans off. Clara Barton and her associates will leave Cuba with Lee tomorrow.

#### PROGRAM FOR LEE'S DEPARTURE.

Cuba Will Be Free From Americans Tomorrow Morning.

Tampa, Fla., April 8.—The program for the departure of Gen. Lee from Havana is announced as follows: The Olivette will enter Havana harbor tomorrow morning. Lee will at once notify all Americans that it is the last chance to leave the island under the American flag. After all are aboard, Lee will pull the flag on the consulate, turn the archives over to the British consul, and sail for Key West. It is possible that a cruiser will accompany the Olivette to Havana to protect Americans as they leave the city.

Kingston, Jam., April 8.—The steamer Brookline arrived at Port Antonio this morning from the city of Santiago de Cuba, capital of the Cuban province of that name, having on board the United States consul, Pulaski F. Hyatt, staff of the consulate and 25 Americans. All was quiet at Santiago de Cuba when the Brookline left that port. There are three small Spanish warships there and the entrance of the harbor is protected by torpedoes. American interests at Santiago de Cuba have been left in the care of the British consul.

Key West, April 8.—The Mangrove arrived from Havana this morning with 30 passengers. She will be fitted at once with rapid fire guns.

Lee's Testimony on the Disaster.  
Washington, April 8.—Representative Lorimer of Illinois is authority for the statement that Gen. Lee will make some startling disclosures before the senate committee on foreign relations regarding the conspiracy to blow up the Maine when he arrives. It was announced yesterday that General Lee would be called before the committee but the nature of his testimony was not disclosed.

"I understand that General Lee is to supply the missing link in the testimony," said he. "My information is that Captain Sigbee is in possession of facts but does not feel at liberty to give them until the person who gave them, to him releases him from the secrecy imposed. That person, I understand, is General Lee."

#### THE LION AROUSED.

House Speakerman of the Administration Resented Gross Insultations.  
Washington, April 8.—While the committee of the whole of the house was discussing the bill to reorganize the army, Mr. Sulzer of New York declared that the majority in congress and the president little understood the intense feeling of indignation among the people over the Maine affair and the delay in calling Spain to account. "Oh, for one day of Andrew Jackson in the White House," he concluded, "it would say: 'Onward the fleet, forward the whole line and let the battle cry be: "Cuba must be free."'"

Mr. Lentz, a Democratic representative from Ohio, amazed his colleagues and the galleries by the boldness of his insinuations. "Wednesday," he said, "we had this house filled; the galleries overflowed and the capital grounds were covered with people, all expecting the president's message, which might lead to war. Finally in the afternoon came word that a telegram had been received from Consul Lee in Havana indicating that he wanted time, and the message was delayed on that account. Now, I don't believe anybody had authority for the statement from the administration or any official that justified the rumor that prevailed here. A telegram by the Associated Press said that all was quiet in Havana, and that General Lee told a correspondent that he had not been requested to leave. The other newspapers, notably the New York Journal, have since dispatched. If these statements are true, there was nothing to justify the statement sent to the capital Wednesday. I say there will be no war."

Continuing, he charged that congress was being overwhelmed by the telegrams "dictated by commercial greed," all of which he declared emanated principally from Wall street and Lombard street. "It is the old question of the slinking dollar," said he.

(Special Dispatch to The Transcript.)

Madrid, April 8.—The Spanish government must fight America or its own citizens, unless the temper of the latter changes suddenly and totally. The Spanish populace would have to be subdued if the government submits to the United States. The Queen Regent and the ministry have practically abandoned all hope of a peaceful settlement, as the populace is more to be feared than a war for the honor of the country.

Preparation are therefore increasing in activity. A fleet of Spanish men-of-war has left Cadix for Cape Verde islands and several detachments have started for the Bolearis islands in the Mediterranean to re-enforce the garrison there. The provincial militia to the Canary Islands will be placed on a war footing. Lieut. Gen. Correo, minister of war, and Admiral Bermejo, minister of marine, are actively at work in their departments this morning.

But in view of the short period of waiting, there is a much calmer feeling here today, reflecting the newspaper utterances and various published versions of the cabinet meeting last evening. The statement published in London to effect that United States Minister Woodford is to leave Madrid on Sunday is untrue. General Woodford today reiterated his statement that he would not leave until directed to apply for his passport or until they are handed him. The minister added he had no intimation of his government fixing a date for his leaving Madrid, and it might be taken as a fact that no date would be fixed until President McKinley's message had been sent to Congress as to leave the Spanish capital before that would prejudice the whole case.

#### Navy and Army.

Washington, April 8.—Maine, New Hampshire, Alabama and Texas are taking preliminary steps for the formation of a naval militia.

An order has been issued establishing the rating of chief electricians and electricians of the first and second classes, the pay being \$50, \$40 and \$35 per month, respectively.

In the war department, matters have assumed a normal condition, everything being in readiness for any conditions which may arise. Reports received show that up to this time there have been recruited 500 men of the 1000 needed to fill the two regiments of artillery.

Had Reached the Limit.  
London, April 8.—The ambassadors of France, Germany, Russia and Italy waited last evening upon Mr. Gullon, the foreign minister, and presented a joint note in the interests of peace. Mr. Gullon declared that the members of the Spanish cabinet were unanimous in considering that Spain had reached "the limit of interpellation policy in the direction of conceding the demands and allowing the pretensions of the United States."

Draft Order Issued.  
Havana, April 8.—Spain is calling out every fighting man in Spain for war with the United States. The order for the long-expected military draft was issued Wednesday morning by Captain General Blanco, after a council of war at the palace with the generals of divisions.

A copy of the order has been sent to every town in Cuba. It commands every male Spanish subject between the ages of 15 and 40 to register for immediate military duty at the office of the commandant of the district. The place of registration in Havana is at the military palace, the residence of General Parado and Dr. Conzosto. The utmost secrecy has been maintained in everything connected with the order. It is not mentioned in The Gazette, the official receptacle of everything that emanates from the palace.

Cuban sympathizers in Havana are jubilant over the draft. They say it only shows to what straits Spain has been reduced. The great majority of the men who will be compelled to serve under the Spanish flag are Cubans, whose sympathies are with the insurgents.

Junta's "Don Quixotes."  
Washington, April 8.—The course of Mr. Quesada and Mr. Rubens in declaring the unalterable opposition of the junta to the policy of intervention without preliminary recognition of their own peculiar faction has had a precisely contrary effect to what was intended. The threat to antagonize by force the effort of the United States to obtain Cuban freedom has tended to destroy sympathy for their cause, and leads to the conviction that they are actuated by a desire for personal aggrandizement.

They will not be permitted to stand in the way of the determination of the United States to settle this question as it sees fit. The lesson will be taught them that in intervening the American government is more concerned in putting an end to a condition which constantly imperils its own interests and its own peace, as in settling the question of national sovereignty.

(Special Dispatch to The Transcript.)

Key West, Fla., April 8.—Advices of the firm attitude of the President are strengthening the feeling for war here. United States consuls and Americans are arriving from Cuba by every steamer. Consul-General Lee and Miss Clara Barton of the Red Cross society will be the last to leave Havana. They will probably come away tomorrow, possibly not until Sunday. Naval men believe that a conflict is a question of days only and the long delay has merely increased the ardor of the men, who are constantly in readiness for a call to quarters.

The most significant development is the orders just received from the navy department on a plan of action. These provide that in the event of a blockade of Havana or Matanzas the first line of battle nearest the shore will be composed of torpedo boats and tugs, the second of the cruisers Marblehead, Detroit, Cincinnati and Nashville and the gunboat Helena, the third of the battleships Indiana and Iowa and the flagship New York. In case of an attack on the American fleet by any small vessels, those will be engaged by the first two lines, the plan being to afford the greatest protection to battleships from the torpedo boats of the enemy. Should attack be by superiors, such as the Victoria or Almirante Oquendo, the first two lines would retire, leaving the attacking vessels to be engaged by the battleships.

While it is accepted here as a foregone conclusion that this plan will be executed should the necessity arise, it comes from the department more as a suggestion than as an order and Capt. Sampson has full authority to vary the plan or enforce it at will, and to follow the lines laid down by Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, the great naval authority. The receipt of these suggestions, however, is taken as the best indication of the approach of the long waited conflict.

The Mallory steamer Comal has arrived from New York with a cargo of provisions and 500 cases of ammunition for the fleet, which have been in progress of transfer throughout the day.

#### Last Efforts of the Government.

Washington, April 8.—Today the diplomatic and financial screws are to be turned upon the Madrid government as never before in the hope that, now that the president has made it evident that the decision for peace or war rests with Spain, the queen regent, under the promised maintenance of her dynasty, may force the concession of a promise of Cuban freedom, which is the only thing our government will accept.

The hope that Spain will yield grows fainter since the expected announcement of such a concession did not come Thursday. On the principle that while there is life there is hope, President McKinley, hoping against hope, still trusts that Easter Sunday will bring peace. If not, Easter Monday will bring the beginning of war, for the president's message will go into congress then. If Spain does not yield, he hopes to have the fleet in motion for Cuba and Porto Rico by the end of next week.

All this was communicated in an unofficial conversation to the ambassadors, following the formal exchange, after the ambassadors had explained that they were not attempting mediation, much less coercion, the British ambassador being especially emphatic on this point, and it has been cabled to their respective foreign offices, so that they realize, as perhaps they have not done before, the determination of our government, and can make it real to the Spanish government.

Probably the most significant, actual step, showing the finality reached by the United States, was the authoritative statement that Consul General Lee would leave Havana tomorrow. This step, it is known, will be regarded by Spain as akin to an overt act preceding war, as it will terminate the medium of official intercourse between the United States and the island. Almost equally important was the ominous tone of press advices from Madrid, where the war fever seemed to have dominated, instead of the concessions, the opening of prison doors, and the other manifestations of peace and good will which Holy Thursday was expected to bring forth, and the more definite announcement of action that would bring peace to Cuba.

The heavy guard about Minister Woodford's house, the imperative character of his last note, the war utterances of Minister Cerreo and the turbulence at the Spanish capital left little hope that peace counsels would prevail. No negotiations are proceeding at Madrid on the part of this government, but the powers of Europe, it is understood, are doing their utmost to persuade the Spanish government to yield and avert war. On the highest authority it can be stated that no instructions have been given as yet to Minister Woodford contemplating his withdrawal, the only step in that direction being the determination that General Lee shall leave Havana on Saturday.

The note of the European powers, in the opinion of members of the administration, has not changed the situation in the slightest degree.

## HAD DREAD OF BANKS.

Massachusetts Man Robbed In a Peculiar Way.

Kept His Savings In a Box at His Home.

His Young Sons Induced by an Acquaintance to Supply Him With Cash.

Worcester, Mass., April 8.—William H. Oldenburgh of North Grafton was locked up in the central station yesterday, charged with the larceny of \$1350 belonging to Thomas Monahan.

The story is a most pathetic one. Mr. Monahan lost the savings of 11 years. He has been employed in the finishing room of the Finlayson & Bosfield thread mill and was very thrifty and saving. He came to the town about 17 years ago, and then began to save his earnings, with the hope some day of buying a farm.

It was his custom to put his money in a tin box, which he kept in the attic near his bed. He never took a cent from this box after it was placed there, and frequently during the good times he added various amounts, binding them together in rolls of \$200 each, until he had \$1350 on hand.

He had a distrust of savings banks, and could not be persuaded to entrust his money to one of them. No one knew of the treasure of his tin box so far as he was aware, except his oldest son, who is 15 years old. The father told him of the tin box under the bed and of its contents, and told him to take the box and keep it safe if anything should happen in his absence. The boy told his younger brother, 13 years old, and they were the only custodians of their father's secret.

Last fall the sons became acquainted with William H. Oldenburgh, 22 years old, who lives about a mile away down the road. Oldenburgh drove one day to Monahan's house with a load of cider and gave the boys about four quarts. He asked them if they had any money, and they told him no. They told him, however, of the money hid in the tin box in the garret, and he wanted to borrow \$20 of it. The boys went to the box and took \$100. They gave Oldenburgh \$20 and kept the rest.

Later he returned for \$25 and got it, and then he asked for \$300, which the simple-minded boys also gave him. All these loans were made last fall, and Oldenburgh represented that he was buying horses and was making money. He called again and suggested to the boys that they should give him all that was in the box, and they brought down the remaining \$1000 and passed it over.

Monahan has a fear of banks and kept his money in a tin box at his home. Oldenburgh learned of this fact and formed an acquaintance with the boys, with the result, it is alleged, that he induced them to give him the money.

When arrested the prisoner had 16 cents in his possession and is unable to account for the loss of the money further than he says he bought horses and carriages. The money was taken last September, but the loss was not discovered till March 7. The case was reported to the Worcester police last Sunday.

#### MISS MATHER DEAD.

Collapsed During a Performance and Died in Convulsions.

Charleston, W. Va., April 8.—Margaret Mather, the actress, died here yesterday. While playing the ope scene in the fourth act of "Cymbeline" in this city Wednesday night she collapsed and was carried off the stage in an unconscious condition.

She never regained consciousness, and died Thursday in convulsions caused by acute bright's disease. Miss Mather's parents live in Detroit.



MRS. FANST (NEE MARGARET MATHER).

Margaret Mather was christened Margaret Finlayson. She was born in 1862, and her father, John Finlayson, is still living in Detroit. Margaret passed her childhood among equal surroundings not in any way tending to divert her attention toward the stage. After she left home a half-grown girl, she engaged as dish-washer in the Russell House. Having a chance, some time later to join a barn-storming troupe, she availed herself of it, with the result that in 1880, while in New York, she attracted the attention of Manager James Hill, who persuaded her to take a course in a training school. After two years of study the part of Juliet she made her debut in that character at McVickar's theater, Chicago, in 1882. Miss Mather had been twice married, her first husband being Emil Haberkorn, an orchestra leader. She was divorced from him and shortly afterwards she married a son of Pabst, the Milwaukee brewer, from whom she was also divorced.

Banks in Oswego, Kansas, have been victimized out of sums aggregating \$1400 by someone styling himself Charles H. Brian or Charles Bentley, with drafts on Goldsmith & Kaib of Lima, O. Edward A. Burt, who murdered his wife and mother-in-law in New Haven, was sentenced to life imprisonment. He was held to be mentally unbound and was allowed to plead guilty to second degree murder.

## For Two Days

We offer extraordinary bargains in our boys' department. This means right style, fabric and fitting all wool knee pant suits with double seat and knees, ages 3 to 15, at \$1.50 to \$5 or extra inducements at \$2.50 and \$3.50. Every boy purchaser receives an acceptable souvenir. New blouses, neckwear and hosiery for this sale also attractive hats and caps for the wee boys. Long pant boys or youths, ages 14 to 20, have received special attention for our Easter sale and you can find light and dark suits in cassimere cheviot and worsted of latest style at \$4 to \$10, with best values at \$5 to \$7.50. New bargains in every department of our large store today.

**C. H. Cutting & Co.**

WHOLESALE RETAILERS—CUTTING CORNER.

## Weber Bros.

### "Cpt Price" Shoe Store

Five Dollars a Pair is the Price

WE ASK FOR THE FINE LINES OF

Gentlemen's Shoes.

WHICH WE CARRY, MANUFACTURED BY

E. H. Stetson & Co., South Weymouth, Mass.

Gentlemen in search of fine footwear call and see these lines.

Black Vici Kid Balmorals, Plain toe last, \$5 00  
Black Vici Kid Balmorals, Bull dog last, \$5 00  
Colored Vici Kid Balmorals, Bull dog last, \$5 00  
Colored Willow Calf Balmorals, Bull dog last, \$5 00

Shoes for Everybody.

## Weber Bros.

Manufacturers, Wholesalers and Retailers

## JUST THINK OF IT!

A new 7 L-3 octave, walnut case upright piano warranted five years, for \$180. No family that thinks of getting a piano should fail to look into this offering.

Lerou W. Davis, 37 Eagle St.

Up to date music store.

An Exceptional

## Building Lot on Holden Street,

FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES is offered at a very low figure. Right prices and right terms to the right party for desirable property on Glen avenue.

**Harvey A. Gallup,**  
BOLAND BLOCK, NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

Every description of Insurance.

## INSURANCE of All Kinds.....

**Tinker & Ransford**

Office over Adams National Bank, North Adams. The Leading Agent

## Ice of Tested Purity!

2,000 Tons of Ice from the Howland Pond at Zylonite.

To be sold this season by J. H. Orr & Co. Samples of this ice have been inspected by the State Board of Health and pronounced pure. It is reasonably free from snow. Arrangements for the summer's supply can be made now. Telephone 111-2 and your orders will get prompt, careful attention.

**J. H. ORR & CO.**



# AT ADAMS

## At Notre Dame Church.

Masses at Notre Dame church. Easter Sunday will be at 8, 9 and 10.30 o'clock Sunday morning. The program at high mass will be as follows:

L. O. Emerson  
Kyrie,  
Gloria,  
Credo,  
Offertoire—Hase Dies,  
Sautus,  
Agnus Dei,  
Stearns

VESPERS AT 7 P. M.  
Domine,  
Dixit,  
Comitebor,  
Beatus,  
Landate Pueri,  
Magnificat,  
Benediction of the Holy Sacrament,  
Regina Coeli,  
O Salutaris,  
Haece Dies,  
Tantum Ergo,  
Rosenwig  
Stearns  
Fleke  
Stearns  
Rosenwig  
Mozart  
Bargiel  
Bendel  
Leonard  
Bach  
Julius Lord, Organist.

## Interesting School Statistics.

It will be interesting to the public to know just how much it costs to educate each pupil of the public school. A few statistics have been prepared which show the cost for each pupil per year for the past ten years. In 1899 it was \$16.22 exclusive of \$438.65 for a new building; 1899, \$16.75; 1901, \$17 exclusive of \$204.45; 1902, \$20.30 exclusive of \$200 for new building; 1903, \$20; 1904, \$19.74; 1905, 19.85; 1906, \$20 exclusive of \$4100 for repairs at Liberty street; 1907, \$18.85 exclusive of \$5300 for East Renfrew school; 1908, \$2000 all expenses included. In 1907, drawing was first introduced and in 1908 made an increase of \$1800 or 75 cents per pupil. Thus the present management of our schools has reason to feel well satisfied.

## For the New Bedford Strikers.

E. H. Bean, one of the collectors for the New Bedford strikers, attended a meeting of the Mulespinners' association Wednesday evening and he was given \$150 toward the strike fund. He has gone to Pittsfield and will be here to attend the Loom-fixer's union meeting Saturday evening. The local unions have been very generous to the New Bedford strikers ever since the strike began.

## Broke Her Leg.

Mrs. Anna M. Donahue of Murray street met with an unfortunate accident at Stearnsville in Pittsfield, Thursday morning. She was visiting her aunt, Mrs. Riley Colwell, and was going down a door step, when she slipped and fell and broke both bones of her right leg just above the ankle. Dr. Mercer of Pittsfield dressed the wound. She will be unable to return home until next week.

## Injured His Hand.

Adelbert Base met with a bad accident at Berkshire mill, No. 3, Thursday morning. He stepped on one end of a board and it flew up. He put his hand out to stop it from striking him in the face and a rusty nail that was in the board struck him in the middle of his right hand. It protruded into the palm, inflicting a severe wound.

Rev. R. S. J. Burke of Holyoke preached the last of his series of Lenten sermons on "The Church" at St. Thomas' church Thursday evening. All the sermons were interesting and very instructive. Rev. Fr. Vardly of Pittsfield will preach this evening.

Arthur Hiser has taken a position as clerk in the new clothing store on Center street.

The regular meeting of the N. E. O. P. will be held this evening.

Mrs. Lawrence Haworth is the guest of Mrs. W. Hammond of Pittsfield.

William Nelson of Bowen's Corners has started a new milk route.

Miss Agnes O'Brien, who has been visiting friends at Renfrew, has returned to her home in Housick Falls, N. Y.

George Senecal has gone to Montreal for a two weeks' visit.

Isaac Leboro has returned from his trip to Montreal.

Fresh eggs, 8 dozen for a dollar at Flaherty's market, Myrtle street.

Skinned Back Hams 10 cts. a pound at Flaherty's market, Myrtle street.

Headache Quickly Cured.  
Dr. Davis' Anti-Headache never fails 25c.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.  
Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin, to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

THE POPULATION of North Adams is about 24,000, and we would say at least one-half are troubled with some affection of the Throat and Lungs, as these complaints are, according to statistics, more numerous than others. We would advise all not to neglect the opportunity to call on their druggist and get a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. Price 25 and 50c. Trial size free. Sold by all druggists.

The Poison of Bees.  
It is generally assumed that the poison of the sting of the bee is formic acid. Professor Langer, however, finds that this is only partly true. The bee poison which he examined was a bitter tasting liquid with an agreeable odor, which, although it contained formic acid, which, diluted to a 1 per cent solution, so that it no longer gave an acid reaction to litmus, still possessed appreciable physiological action. Moreover, when kept at a temperature of 100 degrees for over six weeks, so that all the formic acid was entirely volatilized, the liquid still produced hyperemia of the conjunctiva when introduced into the eye. Professor Langer has isolated the active principle, which he finds gives alkaloidal reactions and is unaffected by heat or cold or by acids. Injected into the veins of animals it produces effects similar to the venom of serpents.—Report Sci.

## CLIMATE NOT CHANGING.

Persons Change, Especially the Oldest Inhabitant, but the Climate Does Not.

A correspondent in Northfield, Mass., desires our opinion on the question, "Were the winters of 60, 65 or 75 years ago much colder or were the snowfalls deeper than at present? The opinion is widely held that the winters were colder and the snowfalls deeper, but I can find nothing to warrant the belief except that in the first part of the century a much larger percentage of the population lived in the hill towns or in the interior, which are both colder than the valley or the coast towns."

On the general question as to appreciable changes in climate the editor's opinion is that there has been no such change in any respect whatever so far as meteorology proper is concerned. If we divide our records of the weather recorded in North America since the days of Columbus into two periods—viz, before and after the year 1800, we shall find that every peculiarity, such as remarkable storms, winds, rains, floods, frosts, etc., recorded in the current century can be matched by a corresponding remarkable event before the year 1800. The popular impressions alluded to by our correspondent result almost entirely from the imperfections of our records and especially of our memories. There is a large class of persons whose habits of thought are so crude that when they experience any very remarkable weather they jump to the conclusion that the climate has changed, forgetting that they themselves have had such a limited personal experience that they are not fair judges of the weather over the whole country or of the climate of a century.

Our correspondent seems to suggest that a certain change in the habits of the people, such as the removal from the interior to the coast, or from forests to prairies, or from country to city, or vice versa, will partly account for widespread errors in respect to the climate. The suggestion is excellent, but the editor would be inclined to interpret the phenomenon somewhat differently. The general movement of the population in the past century has been from the Atlantic states westward, and from the country to the city, or quite opposite to the movements suggested by our correspondent. In fact, we find no real agreement in the so-called popular traditions with regard to the weather. We have met with quite as many persons who think the winters are more severe as with those who think the winters are less severe than formerly. Everything seems to depend on how and where the "oldest inhabitant" lived when he was a boy, as compared with his present condition. The average climate of New England, so far as the weather is concerned, has not appreciably changed since the days when her oldest forest trees were young saplings.—Weather Review.

## CHICAGO HATPIN.

It appears that haddes hath no fury like a Chicago woman with a handy hatpin.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In the hands of the infuriated Chicago woman the hatpin is much more dangerous than the sword.—Washington Post.

Another woman has done up a man with a hatpin in Chicago. Don't overlook the Daughters of the Revolution and the hatpins in estimating our resources in a war with Spain.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## THE RUSSIAN BEAR.

China is the apple of Russia's eye, and there ain't no tin to be no Korea.—New York Press.

It is noticeable that most of the discommodities of Russia's actions take place abroad.—Detroit News.

Russia will invest only about \$70,000,000 in war vessels. Russia will not do anything extravagant and thus deprive herself of cigarette money.—Washington Post.

## National Registry Company

Mr. E. B. Clapp, president of the National Registry Company, has spent many busy years in advancing the interests of accident insurance, and his methods have always been of the best character. His well-known enterprise, reputation and his standing financially is such that whatever he takes an active interest in, or even lends his name to, may be unreservedly commended.—New York Insurance Times.

\$1 per year for \$500.  
\$5 per year, special, for \$2500.  
Travel or Bicycle policies.  
New Plan of Accident Insurance.

Our agent will call at request.

THOMAS H. HUGHES,  
Agent National Registry Co.,  
5 Hastings Street,  
Adams, Mass.

## The Misses Orr of Renfrew

Have returned from New York and are prepared to show the latest styles in

## Easter Millinery

With everything that fashion calls for in spring hats and bonnets. Attention is also called to the fact that we do dressmaking.

104 Columbia Street.

## Miss M. Broderick, Adams, Mass.

A cordial invitation is extended to the ladies to attend our SPRING MILLINERY OPENING, APRIL 1 and 2.

A most complete and varied assortment of Trimmed Hats, Bonnets and Toques at the lowest possible prices consistent with good styles and workmanship.

Also all the latest productions in Millinery Goods, consisting of Untrimmed Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons and Ornaments of every description.

## Easter Millinery

Ready and waiting for you! All the Novelties in

## HATS and BONNETS

Secured by Misses Clark and Liversedge during their recent visit to New York. OPENING DISPLAY

Friday and Saturday,

At our present store. Continued next week in the Farrell Block, PARK ST.

Clark & Liversedge.

## BICYCLES

And Other Essentials.

## BICYCLE SUPPLIES.

All Kinds. All Prices.

Base Ball Goods,  
Fishing Tackle, Etc.

All kinds of Bicycle Repairing done by an Expert Mechanist

## J. W. STIFFLER,

Cor. Dean and Center Sts.

## FROST'S Remedies Cure!

Because every pellet is brim full of life. Free from morphine and opiate. A Separate specific for each of these diseases. Always reliable and pleasant to take—50 per cent larger pills and double the strength of any other.

LIVER Cures torpid liver, loss of appetite, coated tongue, yellow skin. An inactive liver causes half the suffering that affects humanity.

GURE Cures acute muscular swollen joints, sharp shooting pains, sciatica and lumbago. Free from injurious ingredients.

HEADACHE Cures acute inflammation, scanty urination and will prevent Bright's Disease, also Diabetes, when taken with Frost's Liver Cure.

KIDNEY Cures sick and nervous headache in all its forms without weakening the heart's action, as do "Quick Stops."

40 Separate Gures 40 Prepared in handy pellet form at 25c a bottle, except Ointment, 25c; Balsam Spray, 50c; General Tonic, \$1, and Vigor Maker, \$1.

Had Liver Complaint 20 Years.

Mr. F. Harrington, 23 Fowler St., Keene, N. H., writes: I have been troubled with Liver Complaints and Jaundice for over 20 years. I recently began taking Frost's Liver Cure and have greatly improved by its use, until I now feel like a new man.

Afflicted With Rheumatism 5 Years.

Mrs. A. M. Brown, Claremont, N. H. writes: I have been afflicted with rheumatism over 5 years. I have tried many remedies, but have found none so beneficial as Dr. Frost's. I can heartily recommend the same to all suffering from the same disease.

## Dr. Clark

Has opened Dental and Optical Parlors in the Bradford block, Main street, for the practice of Dentistry in all its branches, and for the examination of the eyes, and fitting of spectacles or eyeglasses.

Examinations Free.

PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

## COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

BERKSHIRE, ss. PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law and all other persons interested in the estate of Tehune V. Shadick, late of Albany, in the State of New York, deceased.

Whereas, William J. O'Hearn, administrator of the estate of said deceased, has presented to said Court his petition for license to sell at public auction the real estate of said deceased, and for other reasons therein in said petition.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Pittsfield, in said county, on the third day of May, A. D. 1909, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by delivering a copy thereof to each person interested in the estate fourteen days at least before said court, or by publishing the same once in each week for three successive weeks in the North Adams Transcript, a newspaper published in North Adams, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court.

Witness, Edward T. Slocum, Esquire, judge of said court, this 4th day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

FRED R. SHAW, Register.

## I HAVE A VERY FINE Building Lot For Sale

at a LOW FIGURE.

A. S. Alford,

60 MAIN STREET.

## NOTICE.

This is to certify that I have been appointed inspector of milk and vinegar and all persons selling milk from either vital house, booth stand or market place are requested to come and take out a license on May 1 or 30 days thereafter.

A. G. NICHOLS,

Inspector of Milk and Vinegar.

## TO RENT.

A desirable property or high manufacturing, storage, etc., lot coated on railroad and very central.

Well lighted and fitted for power.

Inquire at 19 Pleasant Street.

## Removal Notice.

Dr. Lillian Smith will remove her dental parlors from Waverly Place to 91 Eagle street and will be ready to receive her patrons there after April 8.

## Seed Potatoes

On or about the 15th Inst'll receive a whole cartload of

## Early Hebrons

AND

## Early Rose Potatoes

The price will be 80 cents a bushel. Call early or send postal.

## E. Graves,

2 LUTHER ST.

## You Should See

The piles of empty crates our yard contains . . .

It's proof of the greatest business in all our six years of Wheel selling.

## The Reason?

NOT HARD TO GUESS IT

We've got the Wheels you want and our standing gives you confidence.



This is to be the banner year for Bicycles.

Are You In Line?

Free instruction in our riding hall to customers. Step in and look over our lines and at the same time inspect the facilities of

## Best Equipped Repair Shop

In Western Massachusetts.

## BERKSHIRE CYCLE CO.,

C. H. HUBBARD, Manager.

92 Main Street  
Rear Hoosac Savings Bank Bldg.

## Pyrocure Cures Piles!

HOW ARE YOU TO BELIEVE IT? If you have suffered from this annoying complaint, you have heard this promised before. Probably tried countless remedies, all with the same result—disappointment. Tiy one more.

## Try Pyrocure—

It has been successful in curing some of the most obstinate cases on record, and hundreds of local people have given it their endorsement. We do not know of a case which it has not at least benefitted. Of how many other remedies can this be said? PYROCURE is purely vegetable and entirely harmless.

For sale by North Adams, Adams, Williamstown, North Pownal and Wilmington druggists.

## THE PYROCURE COMPANY,

North Adams, Mass.

## ALFORD

## Invites

## You

## To Read This:

If you are looking for a nice six-room cottage, with hot and cold water, bath room, &c., good barn, lot 50x150, and you think you would like to buy it for \$3,000, we can trade.

## And This:

There is a small house on the line of the electric road, south, with about a half acre of land, that can be bought for \$1,500, and the price seems to be right.

## And This:

Those extra large lots on the line of the electric road, west, are particularly desirable, and the price is lower now than it will be later.

## And This:

The new six-tenement house that rents for \$648 per annum is on the market for \$5,000.

## And This:

West End Park Lots!

## And This (Thoughtfully):

THIS IS A FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY

## And This:

If you want a good nine-room house, with barn and large lot, in first-class location, it will be worth your while to see Alford about it.

## A. S. ALFORD,

Real Estate and Insurance.

90 Main Street

## The Transcript

DAILY—Issued every afternoon (except Sunday) at four o'clock; 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month, \$1 a year.  
 WEEKLY—Issued every Thursday morning, \$1 a year in advance.

BY THE  
 TRANSCRIPT PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
 C. T. FAIRFIELD, Editor and Manager.  
 FROM  
 THE TRANSCRIPT BUILDING, BANK STREET,  
 NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

I know not what record of an avowed man in the other world; but this I do know; that I never was so mean as to despise a man because he was poor, because he was ignorant, or because he was black.  
 —John A. Andrew.

MEMBERS ASSOCIATED PRESS.  
 The latest telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the world are received exclusively by THE TRANSCRIPT up to the hour of going to press.

"WE HOLD THE WESTERN GATEWAY."  
 From the Seal of the city of North Adams.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 8, '98.

Advertisers in THE TRANSCRIPT are the best business men in this community. Their advertisements are worth reading, and they are the firms with whom to trade most advantageously.

Communications on live topics are solicited by THE TRANSCRIPT. They must be signed (not necessarily for publication) and be brief, to insure printing.

A Talk on Advertising.  
 FRIDAY, April 8, 1898.  
 It has become recognized as a principle by business men in general, that liberal and judicious advertising pays. The men who have built large fortunes by following this principle are too numerous to mention. The man who has something good to sell should let the fact be known; to keep it to himself is the most expensive kind of selfishness.

## AN IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

War is imminent. It does not seem at this writing, noon, that it can possibly be avoided. The President, as is well understood, has a backbone and is determined that the position of the United States shall be unshaken. And Spain is obdurate. Unless she weakens war must actually commence as soon as the forces can align themselves. All possible haste is being made to perfect the United States war footing. It looks as if this country would be in position to deal Spain a crushing blow at the outset and make the struggle a short and decisive one. Everything in the matter of position and finances favors this country.

It does seem as if Spain would realize the inequality of the struggle before it is started and make a clean back down. But she has in her career done many foolish things, and she may add in this case another act of folly to her long category of mistakes.

In any event, Spain will end humbly, war or no war. She will abandon Cuba and her outrageous demands in that island. Her sovereignty in the western ocean will be crushed, as it should have been years ago. Cuba will be independent. The United States has acted admirably in the crisis. She has so conducted herself as to win the admiration and good will of the powers of the earth. There will, under the wise guidance and conservatism and patriotism of President McKinley and his advisors, be no mistakes made and the kindly offices of no considerable and of no unbiased power will be alienated.

Sheriff Fuller is now entitled to a long and peaceful rest in the sunny south.

How are the modern engines of war to be tested if we have no war to test them by?

Mr. McKinley keeps on being president with the dogged determination of a man whose back is all bone.

If Congressman Bailey of Texas was at the head of a majority party he would undoubtedly throw fewer fits.

Great Britain declines to mediate now probably in the hope that she will be in a position later to offer to mediate for the mediators.

The flying squadron will put to sea if the orders of the newspaper correspondents are not countermanded by the authorities.

Really, President McKinley has managed the congressional wild horses and other wild horses with very much ability and circumspection.

The declaration of war will probably be put off long enough to enable the authorities to agree upon a location for the mobilization of our troops.

Minister Bernabe wants us to look on both sides for a while, notwithstanding the fact that we have already looked too long on the other side.

Great Britain with a modesty that is as surprising as it is refreshing confesses that she has all she wants of China and is willing to let the other powers divide what is remaining.

Instead of the jingoes and Populists taking the lead in Cuban affairs the President and the administration have shown that they were able to direct public sentiment and manage the government as well.

Good chances to lose money easily are being offered the residents of Berkshire with unusual frequency at this season. The wily fair is taking advantage of that spring tired feeling to decoy the susceptible inhabitant into electric shock schemes.

For the next few days those saloons which are seeking new licenses will be the most orderly places in the world. Anything which would create disturbance enough to bring them before the public will be promptly frowned upon by the police proprietors.

The editor of the Orange Enterprise says that the man who ordered such weather as this for April ought to be kicked to death by a mule and he would like to be the one to do it. Such self-acculations among editors are to be deprecated.

The most absurd method yet devised for inflicting on Congressmen Lawrence is that devised by the Holyoke paper which urges its readers to sign and send to him, through the paper, one of the following statements, "I am for WAR," "I am for PEACE."

It was settled long ago that the quality of religion was not hurt by the fact that a man went to church on his bicycle. But the wildest vision of a combination of church and wheel could not have foreseen this bold advertisement, which appears in a Pittsfield paper: "All who have purchased wheels of me are invited to join me in a bicycle run to church next Sunday. Leave bicycle academy at 9.30."

The dearest jingo will sympathize with the Queen Regent of Spain. She finds herself in a difficult and even dangerous position. With her dynasty threatened and her national pride put to the severest test, she turns imploringly from her ministry to the friendly rulers of Europe, who are unable to afford her the slightest aid. Amiable, generous and devoted to her young King, the future ruler, if his life is spared, of Spain, the Queen Regent deserves the pity of the whole world.

The memorial to the state legislature on the cotton industry of the state, signed by leading manufacturers, including A. C. Houghton of this city, calls attention to the signs of the times which have been frequent since the beginning of the strike in New Bedford and other cities. Within the next few years the North and the South are to fight for supremacy in this great industry, and the result means much to every workman as well as every manufacturer and merchant in the Commonwealth.

There is every reason for the passage of the bill reported by the joint judiciary committee of the Massachusetts legislature in regard to trials where testimony is likely to be of an indecent character. The senseless curiosity of the average street loafer in crowding into the court room for such a trial and the same curiosity which leads people who would not enter the court room to desire reports of the proceedings in the papers is one of the disgusting features of the police court follower. Recent cases in this city have brought the matter prominently to the attention of local authorities. By all means let the judge be empowered to exclude spectators.

## WHITE HOUSE STAFF.

Busy Days For Employees of the President's Office.

## MR. MCKINLEY'S STRONG POINTS.

Wants to Know the Public Mind on Important Questions—A Conference With Senator Morgan—Peace Men Will Support the President.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—[Special.]—Throughout the Spanish war excitement of the past few months the White House has been in many respects the center of the world. There the interest of the nations has focused, and from hour to hour and day to day the eagerness to learn what was going on within the executive mansion has been most intense. These have been hard days for the employees of the president's office, as they have to work from 10 o'clock in the morning till midnight at least and often till 2 or 3 the next morning. Upon none of the White House staff has there been extra work falling more heavily than upon Mr. Montgomery, the president's confidential telegraph operator and corresponding secretary. Mr. Montgomery has been the nerve center of the government, so to speak, for through his hands—and through his brain, too—have passed a thousand confidential communications of the most important nature.

Hard Worked Employees.  
 Sitting at his desk, Mr. Montgomery has been in communication with all parts of the world. The telegraph companies often send direct to him cables from our foreign ambassadors and ministers. The replies of the president are sometimes sent out by the same means. Domestic telegrams of a confidential nature are almost always handled in the White House. As Mr. Montgomery sits at his desk he has at his left hand the telegraph instruments and switchboard which connect him with every city in the country and with every department of the government; at his right is a telephone which connects with the office of every cabinet minister and important official; underneath his desk is a system of electric bells which reaches every room in the executive mansion, and in his desk he keeps a graphophone, into which he speaks important communications made to him over the telephone, thus insuring perfect accuracy and trusting nothing to memory in the rush of work. Without stirring from his chair he has the world at large and the world of official Washington at his beck and call. And for weeks all the nerves running to him as their center have been throbbing with messages passing to and from every part of the globe at night. Is it any wonder that by this time Mr. Montgomery is a tired man?

His experience has been that of all the White House employees. The president's secretary, Mr. Porter, has not known what rest is in his office by 10 o'clock, he rarely gets away before 11 the next morning. His work is of the most trying sort, as he cannot control it in his own way, but must necessarily be at the book and call first of the president and then of the bodies of officials—senators, representatives and others—who rush to the White House and insist upon making their presence and their business known. As with Secretary Porter, so with Assistant Secretaries Pruden and Cortelyou and Colonel Crook, the financial secretary and disbursing agent. These men are all veteran employees of the White House. They have served through many administrations and have served Democratic presidents and Republican presidents with equal faithfulness. So it has been, too, with Charles Loeffler, the president's doorkeeper, and Arthur Simmons, who guards the door leading to Secretary Porter's room.

The Motorman's Remark.  
 These facts concerning the hard work of the White House staff make it very plain that the past few months have not been easy ones for the president of the United States. In truth, President Mc-

**Hood's Pills**  
 Are much in little; always ready, efficient, satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever; cure all liver, bile, sick head, ache, jaundice, constipation, etc. Price 25 cents.

Jimmy has taken and studied and talked and listened and maneuvered and thought till he has nearly worn himself out. None but a man of strongest constitution, none but one possessing admirable recuperative powers, could have endured the strain he has been under.

One day I was riding by the White House on a street car and stood in front by the side of the motorman. It was a stormy day, with driving wind and sleet. "Running a street car with a wind like this blowing in your face is no fun," said the motorman, "but I would rather have my job just now than his'n." And he jerked his thumb toward the White House, where President McKinley was struggling with the latest phase of the ever present Cuban question. I agreed with the motorman. If I had my choice of jobs at this time, his or the president's, I should certainly stick to the street car.

## FOR EASTER

Bookmarks, Paper Cutters, Spoons and all the latest novelties in Jew. elry, Girdles, Belts and Blouse Sets at

**HIGLEY**  
 WATCHMAKER AND OPTICIAN  
 The Recognized Headquarters for Fine Repairing.

## LAW WAS OFF April 1

## ON BROOK TROUT.

Finest selected stock of Fishing Tackle ever shown in this city. Rods of all kinds, Reels, Lines, Snell Hooks, Baskets, Flies and Fly Books, Split Shot, Artificial Bait. Everything for the Fisherman. Look over our stock before buying.

**J. M. DARBY'S Hardware Store,**  
 49 EAGLE STREET.

W. J. Taylor,  
BOSTON STORE.

Removed to corner Main and Eagle Streets.

We have brought out BAIME & HANDLEY'S stock of dry goods. The stock must go at some price to make room for new goods. Now is your opportunity to get genuine bargains, everything marked down, no reserve stock, includes dress goods, silks, underwear, hosiery, gloves, blankets, cottons, ladies' wrappers, shirt waists and general line of notions, etc.

## A FEW PRICES:

Prints, 2 1-2c  
 Sheetings, 3 3-4c  
 Dress Goods, 10c.  
 Best Turkey Red Tabling 25 and 29c  
 Kid Gloves 79c and 89c  
 Night Gowns, 49 and 79c.  
 Knit Underwear, 10c  
 Best Percales, 8 and 10c  
 Prints, 3 and 4c  
 A lot of skirts, 98c, were \$2  
 Jackets and Capes at your own price.  
 Boys' Waists, Men's Working Shirts, Children's Muslin Caps, 10c  
 Handkerchiefs, 3 and 5c  
 Bay Rum and Florida Water, 10c  
 Best Combs, 4c  
 Best Hose, fast black, 19c

Come at Once and Secure a Genuine Bargain. The merchandise is going fast. Everything must go and they have been going for the last few days.

Remember New Address: BRADFORD BLOCK,

"BOSTON STORE."

No piracy about this brand.

## W. J. Taylor

P. S. All those owing us are respectfully requested to call and pay their accounts here.

## Talking Quality

Cuts no ice unless backed by facts

## PITTSFORD COAL

From small beginnings has today become an indispensable factor in the homes of hundreds of families, whose repeated orders is a solid endorsement of its superiority over all other coals. Sold only by

**W. A. Cleghorn, Sole Agent,**  
 53 Holden Street. North Adams

## PATTON the Jeweler,

Has moved to more commodious quarters at 49 Court Street and has taken the agency for the celebrated Apollo Lamp—descent Gas Lamps and Mantles.

Lamps \$1.00. Mantles 25c.

## Green &amp; Waterman's Furniture

The characteristics of our stock are elegance, moderate cost and unequalled assortment.

It represents the best of everything in furniture and upholstery. We invite an inspection of our goods, all of which are marked in plain figures. There is no better time in the year to select new furniture, or repair or recover the old.

**Green & Waterman,**  
 283 River Street, Troy, N. Y.

## BOSTON STORE. BOSTON STORE.

NORTH ADAMS, APRIL 8, 1898.

## SECOND DAY OF THE GREAT SALE!

## Taylor's Stock and New Goods.

The first day's sale was immense in every particular; in the number of sales made; number of bundles that went out; amount of money taken in. Today promises to be even greater than yesterday. The fact of it is: We look for unexampled trade; as the news of what is going on gets the more thoroughly noised about; as people who have been here and bought get home with their bargains to show and talk about. The crowds are sure to grow greater and greater while the goods last.

As for the goods—well, some things are bound to be cleared quickly at the present rate—and these include the best bargains. It is well to come early.

Tomorrow we shall have some little bonanzas from headquarters. Can't tell of them today.

Every word of what follows should be read.

## Linens.

Was there ever such a money saving chance for economical housekeepers in North Adams before? We doubt it. We offer in this sale

## Crash.

One box of cotton crash at 3c per yd  
 One bale of brown linen crash at 5c per yd  
 Half bale brown linen crash at 8c per yd.  
 Half bale bleached linen crash at 8c per yd.

## Towels.

Fringed huck towels, good 12 1-2c quality at 10c per yd.  
 Fine hemstitched huck towels, 20c quality at 15c per yd.  
 Fine Huck towels, 25c quality, at 19c per yd.  
 Turkish towels, good ones, in this sale 9c per yd.

## Cream Damask.

Good 25c quality, 54 inches wide, at 19c per yd.  
 Good 30c quality, 54 inches wide, at 25c per yd.  
 Regular 37 1-2 quality, 60 inches wide, at 29c per yd.  
 Fine quality bleached damask, 70 inches wide, regular 62 1-2 quality, at 50c per yd.  
 Special prices for this sale on napkins, cardinal cloths, tray cloths, scarfs, etc.

## Cottons.

Just like finding money to buy cottons at such prices as these. The woman who leaves the opportunity go by will long be sorry. These prices will last only while the sale does.

One bale yard-wide brown cotton cloth, for this sale 3 3-4c yd.  
 One box bleached cotton cloth, for this sale 3 3-4 yd.  
 Brown yard-wide cotton cloth, worth 7c, at 5c yd.

Brown cotton cloth, worth 8c, for this sale

5 3-4c yd.  
 Bleached soft finish cotton cloth, yard-wide, worth 7c, for this sale

5 3-4c per yd!  
 Still better values in bleached cottons at 6 and 8c per yard, worth 8 and 10c.

42-inch bleached sheeting, worth 12 1-2c, at

8c per yd!

9-4 brown sheeting, well known make, worth 17c, at 11 1-2c per yd!  
 Remnants of all best known makes of bleached cottons, one to eight yard lengths, for this sale 5c per yd!

## Wash Goods.

Here again we demonstrate the great power that a little money will have in this sale. We offer in wash goods:

One caseful remnants of prints, light and dark patterns, at 4c per yd!

## Women's Wrappers

For this sale. Two hundred lawn and dimity wrappers, good spring and summer patterns, \$1 goods, at 49c each!

One hundred percale, lawn and dimity wrappers, best patterns, worth \$1.25, at 59c each!

Figured flannellette wrappers, beautiful garments, worth \$1.50, at 89c each!

Some fine French flannel house wrappers, \$1.75 and \$2.75 qualities, at \$1.19 each!

## Dress Goods.

Bargains with a big B and no mistake.

We are going to offer twenty-five pieces, all wool, and silk and wool dress patterns at about

## Half Prices

Twenty pieces of cotton and wool dress goods, including plaids, checks, plain goods, etc., usual 12 1-2c goods at 9c the yd!

One thousand yards of fancy dress materials, in checks, combinations, etc., 25 and 37 1-2c goods at 19c the yd!

Forty pieces of fancy novelty and plain dress goods, consisting of plain and figured mohairs, plain and figured serges, fancy suitings, etc., regular 50c and 60c values at 29c the yard!

Ten pieces of fancy boxed checked suitings, seasonable styles, worth 50c in this sale 33c the yard!

Seventeen pieces of fancy suitings, green and blue patterns, were 50c, 62 1-2 and \$1, at 39c the yard!

## Petticoats.

Too bad to sell good goods at such ridiculous prices, but this sale must break all records. Good fast black sateen petticoats, corded ruffle, regular value 75c, at 59c Each!

Fast black sateen petticoats, made big and full with ruffle, worth \$1, at 75c Each!

## Corsets.

Here's luck indeed! We are going to place on sale tomorrow fifty hundred fine quality coutil corsets, regular 50 and 75c goods, at 35c Each!

Any woman's shape and size.

## Dress Skirts.

Unmatchable and Unapproachable.

Three hundred black figured mohair skirts, worth \$2 each of any woman's money, in this sale at 98c each

One hundred fine quality black figured mohair skirts usual \$4.00 values in this sale at \$2.95 each

## Fancy Silks.

Here are some bonanzas: Remnants of fancy silks for trimmings at Big Reductions

## BOSTON STORE,

New Blackinton Block.

W. J. Taylor's Old Stand.



## A Good Deal Better for a Good Deal Less

is what you may expect  
in buying

TRAVELING BAGS,  
DRESS SUIT CASES,  
MUSIC ROLLS,  
BELTS, ETC.

At my new factory, 131  
State St. Retail trade  
solicited.

**F. J. Barber.**  
MANUFACTURER.

Take Adams Car.



## When you buy a Watch here

you get RELIABILITY  
and the strongest kind of  
guarantee, if you buy a  
high-grade watch. We  
have a full line of Elgin,  
Waltham and E. Howard  
& Co. watches. Also a  
special watch which we  
guarantee to run within  
5-10 of a second variation  
a day. Come in and look  
over the assortment.

**L. M. Barnes,**  
Jeweler and Optician.

**PILES**  
The most reliable and  
cure Piles. It is a  
cure for the most  
troublesome and  
painful disease.  
It is a cure for  
the most  
troublesome and  
painful disease.  
It is a cure for  
the most  
troublesome and  
painful disease.

## Boston & Albany Railroad.

Trains leave North Adams, daily except Sunday,  
for Pittsfield and intermediate stations  
at 6:20, 8:20 a.m., 12:10, 2:00, 5:00 p.m.  
Connecting at Pittsfield with Western  
prairie, Worcester, and Boston, also  
for New York, Albany, and the West.

Timetables and further particulars may be  
had of

**C. H. PATRICK, Ticket Agent,**  
North Adams, Mass.

**A. S. HANSON, G. P. A.**  
Boston, Mass.

**NOTICE.**  
The Commissioner of Public Works will be at  
his office each week from 1:30 to 3 p. m.  
Commissioner of Public Works

## W. H. GAYLORD.

Great Mark-Down Sale of  
**Cloaks and  
Capes.**

Cloaks marked down to  
one-half the usual price to  
clear them quickly and surely.  
**Handkerchiefs!**

A large special stock of  
Handkerchiefs is here to  
choose from. More styles  
than you can imagine, all at  
little enough prices.

## W. H. GAYLORD.

## Copley Square Hotel

Huntington Ave., Cor. Exeter St., Boston.  
A new and elegantly appointed fireproof  
hotel, pleasantly and conveniently located.  
One minute from Huntington Ave. Station,  
B. & A. R. R. Five to six minutes to shopping  
centers and places of amusement.  
Electric cars to all points pass the door.

ROOMS SINGLE OR EN SUITE WITH  
PRIVATE BATHS.

American plan, \$3.50 per day and up.  
European rooms \$5.00 per day and up.

**F. S. Risteen & Co.**

**William's Kidney Pills**  
Has no equal in the treatment of  
kidneys and urinary organs. It  
cures all kidney troubles, whether  
you are overworked, or nervous,  
or have any of the following  
symptoms: Backache, head-  
ache, dizziness, etc. It is a  
cure for all kidney troubles.  
It is a cure for all kidney troubles.  
It is a cure for all kidney troubles.  
It is a cure for all kidney troubles.

For sale at Pratt's Drug Store.

## Local News

### SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN.

The hour of service Sunday evening has  
been changed from 7 to 7:30 o'clock. The  
Tuesday evening service will also com-  
mence at that hour.

Rev. William Williams, college gradu-  
ate, of the Y. P. S. C. E., last week  
was appointed leader this week, it being  
the regular monthly consecration meeting.  
Rev. Glenn Atkins of Greenfield gave a  
striking address on "Temperance" Sunday  
evening, March 20, in the church in this  
place. Rev. Mr. Douglas of Williams  
college occupied the pulpit last Sunday  
evening. Special music was rendered each  
evening.

Rev. George P. Merrett, by invitation,  
gave an address on the subject of "Tem-  
perance" in the Methodist church in  
Williamstown last Sunday evening.

The second meeting to consider the  
advantages of erecting a creamery in this  
place was held at the Idelwild on Tues-  
day, March 22. The meeting was largely  
attended but the reported conclusions  
were not very favorable.

There was no school session last Friday  
afternoon because of a teachers' meeting  
held in Williamstown at that time.

The maple sugar season has not been  
very driving so far. Frank S. Young has  
taken the sugar works of Andrew Thomas  
on shares the same as last year.

Extensive repairs are being made on  
the roof of the Idelwild. The firm of  
Lyons & Co. of North Adams are doing  
the work.

Will Jones, who has occupied the Pitts-  
field farm the past year, is this spring  
moving into the house of his father,  
Almon Jones, and will assist in the care  
of the home farm this season.

Norris Burnett has been engaged to re-  
paint the buildings of Mrs. Sarah C. Smith.  
The color of the house is to be white  
with green blinds, the same as before.

Miss A. E. Morey went to Williamstown  
on town road on Tuesday, and assisted  
the ladies of the Methodist church, of  
which she is also a member, in serving  
refreshments to the multitude.

Rev. Marion Cole of West Hoosac oc-  
cupied the pulpit in this place last Sun-  
day morning in exchange with Mr.  
Merrett. Mr. Cole also preached in the  
White Oaks in the afternoon, returning  
to this place in time to conduct the even-  
ing service. A fine and very pretty  
song by Misses Beattie and Clara was  
sung by the choir.

The semi-annual business meeting of  
the Y. P. S. C. E. appointed for last week  
Wednesday evening was postponed for  
Friday.

Mrs. Martha C. Lamphear of this place  
was married to John Burbridge of Wil-  
liamstown last Saturday afternoon at the  
Methodist Episcopal parsonage by Rev.  
F. J. Barber.

After their return from an absent  
wedding trip they will at once commence  
housekeeping in Williamstown. They  
have the congratulations and best wishes  
of many friends.

Miss Bertha Torrey of this place at-  
tended the reception given in high school  
hall in Williamstown last Friday evening  
by the Junior to the Senior class of which  
she is a member.

The public schools close Friday of this  
week for a vacation of two weeks.

Recent news from Mrs. James O'Brien,  
who has been in the Northampton insane  
asylum for nearly a year, is to the effect  
that her general health is very good  
and that her mind is not improving. Mrs.  
Ellen Navin of Blackinton, a sister of Mrs.  
O'Brien, who has been in the same insti-  
tution, is also very good and her mind  
has lately been much improved.

Mrs. Johanna Quinn of Williamstown  
recently passed away, leaving a husband  
and mother, Mrs. Margaret Welch in this  
place.

The community are much gratified as to  
the result of the town-meeting and es-  
pecially in regard to the no-license ques-  
tion, which was carried by a large ma-  
jority. The following officers are lo-  
cated in this part of the town: George  
W. Sweet, selectman; Arthur D. Sweet,  
constable; George W. Smith, library trustee,  
school and cemetery committee.

David McClary will move April 1st from  
Mrs. Rhodes' house into one of his own,  
recently purchased from Miss Hawkins.  
Agnes Maynard has engaged to work  
through the summer for Mrs. Frank Gar-  
ner of Pownall.

Mrs. Martha Lamphear who has spent  
the winter with W. O. Putnam will  
leave next Saturday. Charlie Snyder  
is expected to take her place.

An occasional case of mumps still puts  
in an appearance.

**A Stamford Remedy.**  
Pyroligneous acid, which is made from  
wood by Houghton and Wilmarth of  
Stamford, furnishes the curative power of  
Pyrocar, the unfailing pile remedy.  
Local druggists sell it.

**SWEETS CORNERS.**  
An Easter social will be given by the  
Baptist Y. P. S. C. E. in the church  
parlors Friday evening, April 8.

**A MODERN WAY**  
Commends itself to the well-informed, to  
do pleasantly and effectively what was  
formerly done in the crudest manner and  
disagreeably as well. To cleanse the sys-  
tem and break up colds, headaches, and  
fevers without unpleasant after effects,  
use the delightful liquid laxative remedy  
Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by Califor-  
nia Fig Syrup Co.

**No-To-Bac For Fifty Cents.**  
Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak  
men strong, blood pure. 50c. All druggists.

**NORTH HEATH.**

Murry Cook came home Wednesday  
from the North Adams hospital where he  
had been to have an operation performed  
on his eye for the removal of a cataract.  
He thinks his eye will be re-o'ed.  
Norman Daly with his wife has moved  
to Colrain to live from Mrs. Dannels.

## Do You Take

cold or contract a cough easily?  
Then we have just the remedy for  
you. Something that acts espe-  
cially on the throat and lungs.  
When they are weak it strength-  
ens them. When inflamed it cures  
them. What is more, it is inval-  
uable for the stomach. Unlike cod-  
liver oil it aids digestion, never  
retards it. It is already partly  
digested. It is

**PANCIER'S**  
**PETROLEUM**  
**EMULSION**  
With Hypophosphites.

Our Emulsion is certainly the  
greatest cough killer known.  
Whether the cough is acute or  
chronic, it will relieve it. It  
cures any congestion of the lin-  
ing membrane of the throat and  
lungs and restores it to a healthy  
condition. Taken at the first  
symptom of a cold or cough, it  
prevents further trouble. Coughs  
do not trouble strong throat and  
lungs.

## 7 1/2 INCHES LONG 5 INCHES WIDE

is the space a single Benson's  
Plaster covers; but its curative  
influence extends inward to the  
seat of pain and expands  
beyond that limit through ac-  
tion on the nerves and circula-  
tion. Possessing medicinal  
constituents, not characteristic  
of any other external remedy

## BENSON'S PLASTER

has won its splendid reputation  
for the quick relief and cure of  
Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago,  
Backache, Pleurisy, Pneu-  
monia, Kidney Affections, etc.

It is porous to be sure—so  
are others. But it isn't the  
pores, the size, or the shape  
that gives it the King's Place  
among plasters. Price 25 cts.

Sesbury & Johnson, Mfg. Chemists, N. Y.

## WHERE DO DAYS BEGIN?

Apparently the Point Is Somewhere In  
the Pacific Ocean.

Where do the days begin? They must  
begin somewhere, and by a clever line  
of argument a writer in an English  
weekly figures out that the place where  
the days begin lies somewhere out in  
the Pacific ocean. A straight line does  
not define the place, but it runs, accord-  
ing to this theorist, in a zigzag among  
some of the islands scattered over that  
broad expanse of water.

This is determined by the following  
reasoning: Seeing that as one moves  
westward the time gets earlier and  
earlier, so that when it is Monday noon  
in London it is some time on Monday  
morning in America, it follows that if  
this principle were continued without  
limit all the way round the world at  
the same moment that it was Monday  
noon in London it would be also 24  
hours later—that is, Tuesday noon in  
London. This is of course absurd.

Before the circumnavigation of the  
globe there was no difficulty of this  
kind. When the sun stood over London  
on Monday, it made Monday noon, and  
when it moved westward (in the com-  
mon phrase) and stood over Dublin a  
little later it became Monday noon in  
that city, and then as the western limit  
of the known world was reached the  
sun dropped out of sight until the next  
morning, when it came up over the  
eastern horizon and brought Tuesday  
morning. In this interval, therefore,  
the sun was passing over the place  
where Tuesday began.

As discoverers pushed their way far-  
ther eastward and westward this abys-  
s became narrower and narrower until  
the place where time changed and the  
days began dwindled into a space no  
wider than a line. When the sun reaches  
this line, time jumps forward 24 hours  
from noon of one day to noon of the day  
following. The situation of this line de-  
pends on the chance of whether any  
traveler from the eastward or the west  
was first discovered by a traveler from  
the eastward or the west.

As China was first discovered to Eu-  
ropeans by travelers from the west and  
America by voyagers from the east it is  
clear the line which marks where the  
days begin lies between these two in  
the Pacific ocean, and instead of being  
a straight line zigzags about, dividing  
islands which happened to be discovered  
from the east from those which hap-  
pened to be discovered from the west.

There must still be many islands in  
that ocean where it is not yet decided to  
which side of the line they belong and  
where if one were put down one would  
not know whether it were today, to-  
morrow or yesterday. There must also  
be many islands there which, never  
having been permanently occupied by  
civilized people, change their day from  
time to time, so that a ship calling  
there coming from America would arrive  
on Tuesday, while another ship calling  
at the same time from America would  
arrive on Monday. There must also be  
people living so near to this line that  
by going a few miles they can leave to-  
day and get into tomorrow or by going  
back can find yesterday.

**Diamond Making.**  
It is pretty well known that M. Moisan,  
the distinguished French chemist, has  
made small diamonds by dissolving  
carbon in molten iron in an electric  
crucible and allowing the carbon to  
crystallize out as the iron cooled. Sir  
William Crookes, F. R. S., thinks that  
the Cape diamonds were formed in some  
such way by heat. It is probable, too,  
that the diamonds found in the iron  
meteorite of Canyon Diablo, New Mexi-  
co, were of similar formation in some  
distant region of space. M. Majorana,  
an Italian chemist, has attacked the  
problem in another way. It is to bring  
a bit of carbon to the highest possible  
temperature in the voltaic arc and bring  
great pressure to bear on it. How does  
he get this pressure? By means of a pul-  
let. He employs a short gun charged  
with powder and ball, then brings the  
glowing carbon close to the muzzle and  
covers it with a small cavity in a metal  
block. The bullet issuing from the gun  
forces the carbon into the cavity. It is  
pulverized by the shock, but on treat-  
ing it with chemicals, such as nitric  
acid, chlorate of potash and fluorhydric  
acid, small crystals of diamond are  
found. No gems of any marketable size  
have as yet been produced as a result of  
the experiments.

**Drinking Flavors.**  
An interesting discovery by Jacques-  
min is that the leaves of fruit trees,  
having themselves no marked flavor,  
may develop a decided bouquet of the  
fruit in solutions undergoing alcoholic  
fermentation. Pear and apple leaves,  
for instance, placed in a 10 per cent so-  
lution of sugar, with the addition of  
yeast, imparted to the fermented  
product a strong odor and excellent fla-  
vor, which became even more marked  
in the alcoholic distillate. A similar  
effect was had with leaves of the grape-  
vine. Leaves from trees having fruits  
near maturity gave the most decided re-  
sults, from which is drawn the impor-  
tant inference that fruit flavors are due  
to a body—possibly glucosidal in char-  
acter—elaborated in the leaves and  
transferred to the fruits only as the lat-  
ter approach maturity, developing dis-  
tinctive flavors when acted on by the  
special ferments of the fruit juices.

## TO MY LEFT HAND.

Leaving you your life of rest. You live in luxury.  
You enjoy the very best the fate reserve  
for you.  
You've never worked in all your life. You've  
never known a care.  
You've always lived apart from strife—exist-  
ence sweet and rare.

My right hand's on my writing done, while you  
have stood aside.  
You've had a full share of the fun, and yet  
in peace abide.  
You've never shared a line for me, nor ever  
struck a blow.  
And it is very plain to see you've never known  
a woe.

And yet, dear friend, I cannot say the time  
will ever be  
that there will be the dawn of day when  
you'll be not dear to me.  
My right hand's on my writing done, I cannot do  
without you.

So here's to you, at 12 o'clock, may you ever  
live and love.  
And may the joys that round you stand for  
evermore increase!  
Let others sneer because your days are passed  
in luxury.  
And ever placed in happy ways, you're mighty  
dear to me.

—St. Louis Republic.

## BICYCLE VS. TIGER.

I was traveling through the large Malay  
Islands—Java and Sumatra—in company  
with the Dutch geologist, Moer and our  
geologist Rousseau. We were going down  
the river Benyuan Assim through the  
heart of formidable forests and tracts of  
country as much to be dreaded as those  
that Rama pictures to his divine wife.  
Huge crocodiles lie sleeping in the creeks  
and on the low promontories. On the edge  
of the thick forest appears the massive profile  
of the rhinoceros of tertiary descent; the  
monkey goes scampering off to leafy sa-  
vananna-like stretches, and everywhere may  
be seen the lordly tiger, the tragic king of  
the jungle, vanquisher still of the New-  
comer, the Mongolian and the feeble Hin-  
doo shorn of his pristine Aryan strength.

We landed one evening at a clearing  
called Nieuwenhuyse, settled by a dozen  
Dutchmen, planters with their army of  
Chinese and Malay servants. The planta-  
tions, which are large—about two miles  
square—let in a patch of light into a gi-  
gantic, virgin forest. The village proper  
is fortified against tigers, because in 1811  
and 1858 they attacked and devoured the  
Malays who had settled there.

We were most sumptuously entertained  
at the Nieuwenhuyse, and the evening  
of the Netherlands, planted by their army of  
Chinese and Malay servants. The planta-  
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revolver that I carry everywhere and that  
I was sorely hoping that the monster,  
gorged with his night's victim, had  
come to the lake mouth to quench his  
thirst. Allured far from every drinking  
place, he might have been seized with one  
of those attacks of thirst that under such  
circumstances are said to be irresistible  
among the felines.

But if he did web his tongue in the lake,  
it did not appear to be at all from neces-  
sity. He soon lifted his dripping jaws  
and looked about him. By a sort  
of instinct I knew that he was to my  
hope, he had had an unsuccessful hunt, and  
was looking for some compensation.

A false movement and I should become  
that compensation. The time that the  
tiger remained motionless, his topaz eyes  
moving slowly from tree to tree, from bush  
to bush, seemed an age to me in my terror.  
For an instant he appeared about to  
withdraw. He turned slowly and indif-  
ferently toward the forest. Then, at the  
rustling of a bird in the foliage, he bent  
his head quickly, while a phosphorescent  
light gleamed from his eyes. He remained  
in that position, his head in profile, half  
toward his shoulder, in as graceful a pose  
as that of a cat watching for its prey. He  
was evidently hesitating between two  
routes. I felt not only the beating of my  
heart, but of my brain. Finally the beast  
made up his mind. He turned again to-  
ward the lake and took one step forward.  
That step brought him no nearer to me.  
It might be that he had chosen a favorable  
direction, but at a second step, more rapid,  
my right decided me.

I leaped on my sword and seized my wheel.  
Such a dizziness came over me that at  
first I could not tell whether the tiger  
had stirred or not, but in a flash, while  
springing to the saddle, I saw him crouch,  
I heard him bound. At the same instant  
I gave the first impulse to the pedals.

In spite of my agitation my movements  
were sure, neat, quick. It seemed as  
though I had become instinctive; that ev-  
ery fiber of my being obeyed that mysteri-  
ous will that avails a hundred times more  
than the clearest reasoning in times of im-  
minent peril. With two efforts I had ac-  
quired great speed, and in the instant be-  
tween the first and second bound of the  
cat my self possession had returned. It  
all depended now on keeping ahead of the  
tiger, if he never lost sight of him for a  
moment, after which probably his speed would  
slacken, though it would be still to be  
feared. I pushed on with frenzied fire,  
but at the fourth bound the distance be-  
tween us was reduced to a few steps. At  
the fifth I was almost within reach of his  
tawny paw, at the seventh he touched the  
fire. I thought I was lost. The effort that  
I made to turn my head, but his claws  
missed the wheel, his hand grazed it,  
and he took his eighth bound a little less  
quickly just because he had failed of his  
prize. During those dizzy seconds I had  
the inspiration to turn abruptly toward a  
guava growing by the roadside, and escaped  
again, because through hesitation my pur-  
suer was forced either to turn aside or  
shorten his leap.

As he sped and reached his maximum  
I had no longer any hope. I was certain  
that one or two more leaps would end the  
struggle. At the next bound he almost  
struck me, but while the wheel sped be-  
fore his claws I saw in a flash that I was  
going to cross a small bridge, long and  
very narrow, thrown across an irrigating  
canal. That glance restored my courage,  
and I was strong feeling that the tiger would  
hesitate again and lose a few meters.  
That was, in fact, what happened. When  
I found myself on the other side, I had  
gained a few steps. I firmly believe that  
in my capture I accelerated my speed.

During the seconds that followed the  
tiger regained little by little what he had  
lost, but less easily than at first. A glim-  
mering hope came to sustain me. Soon  
it was even more certain. I cannot say  
that I reduced my efforts, for I had reached  
the height of my speed, but I lost none of  
my energy. A few hundred meters more  
and I had the delightful certainty that I  
was not only maintaining my advantage,  
but that the tiger had lost a couple of me-  
ters. Coming to a slight descent I let my  
self go like a projectile whose speed in-  
creased from its own momentum and I  
gained again. Already a sense of triumph  
was quickening my pulse and swelling  
my bosom. I thought I was saved and  
was working my pedals in a frenzy of joy  
when an unforeseen accident almost  
turned the scale. At the entrance to a  
field of bananas a leafy branch threw  
down by some wind a small twig. The  
way. There was no time to avoid it; it  
could I lean down nor dismount at such  
a crisis. In an instant I had decided. I  
cleared the obstacle. Unfortunately I was  
awkward and was forced to slow up a lit-  
tle to maintain my equilibrium.

The carnivorous beast must have per-  
ceived it. He made a desperate effort, and  
I forever lost the tiger. I must succumb.  
A sort of deadly instinct told me the  
madness of surrender, as terrible as one  
sometimes experiences among the moun-  
tains, a strange resignation to death. In  
a flash it was gone. An instant after I  
was making my last desperate struggle.  
The tiger, though still as fleet as a gallant  
hunting horse, was unquestionably con-  
quered by the fatigue. He abandoned the  
pursuit, partly from discouragement,  
partly no doubt on account of the proximity  
of the village that he had learned to  
fear.—Translated for Springfield Republic.

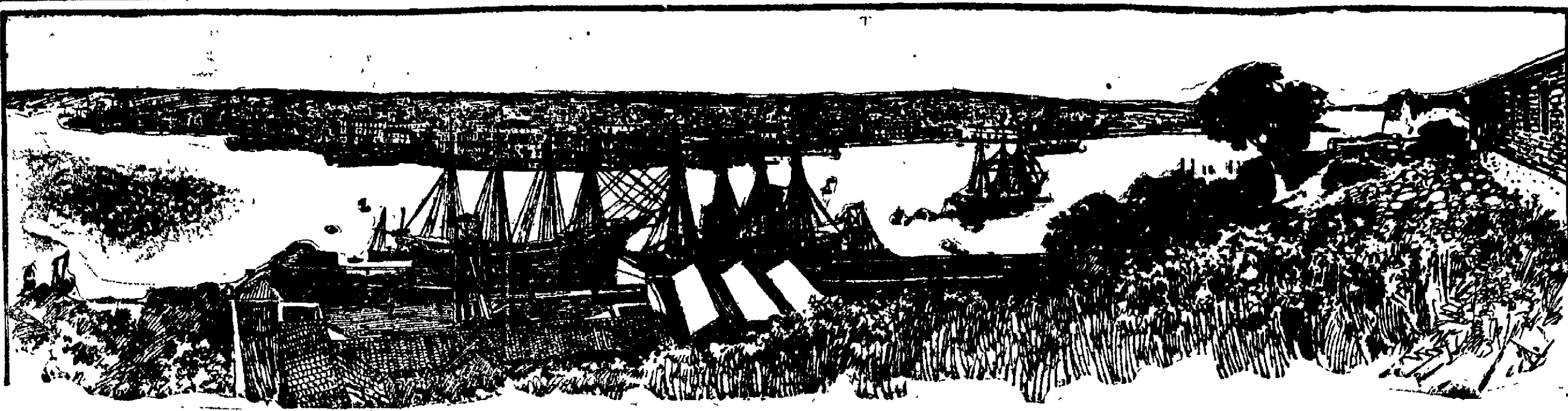
**Negro Distrust of the Jay Bird.**  
Southern negroes regard the jaybird with  
contempt and disgust. To distrust him  
he is the counselor, guide and friend of  
the evil one himself. The amount of con-  
fidence established ages ago between the  
devil and the jaybird is to the African  
mind enormous. Plantation "uncles" and  
"aunties" believe that whenever satan  
can spare the time from his frying opera-  
tions he visits earth, and he and the jay-  
bird hold a continual conference, devising  
ways and means wherein and whereby to  
insure the darky soul.

Before this combination the voodoo  
charm of red flannel, fishbones, scrapings  
of human nails and hair from a dead per-  
son is of no avail. The rabbit's foot is  
powerless. The only defense is "rasin."  
In prayer this is highly esteemed, as the  
more arduous the "rasin" the less work  
will be done in the field next day. The  
jaybird is safe from negro attack—safe  
through fear.—Chicago Times-Herald.

**Sources of Colors.**  
The cochineal insects furnish the  
most gorgeous carmine, crimson, scarlet  
and curmudge lakes; the cuttle fish gives  
sophia, which is the inkly fluid which ex-  
pels discharges when attacked. Indian  
yellow comes from the camel; ivory  
chips produce the ivory black and bone  
black; the exsiccated prussian blue  
comes from mixing green's hoofs and  
other animal matter with impure potas-  
sian carbonate; various lakes are de-  
rived from roots, barks and gums; blue  
black comes from the charcoal of the  
vine; turkey red is made from the  
madder plant, which grows in Hin-  
dustan; the yellow sap of a Siamese tree  
produces gamboge, while raw sienna is  
the natural earth from the neighbor-  
hood of Sienna, Italy, and raw umber  
is an earth found near Umbria. India  
ink is made from the burnt camphor;  
mastic is made from the gum of the  
mastic tree, which grows in the Grecian  
archipelago. Bistre is the soot of wood  
ashes; very little ultramarine as ob-  
tained from the precious lapis lazuli, is  
found in the market; it is made artifi-  
cially. Chinese white is zinc, scarlet is  
iodide of mercury and vermilion is  
from cinnabar ore.—Frae Rev.

**Home For Women Nurses.**  
A home for women nurses has been  
completed and furnished by the man-  
agers of the Friends' asylum at Frank-  
ford, a suburb of Philadelphia, which is  
to bear the name Elmhurst.

**Animal Strength.**  
The shell-less limpet pulls 1,984 times  
its own weight when in the air, so it is  
said, and about double when measured  
in the water. Fleas pull 1,499 times  
their own dead weight. The Mediter-  
ranean cockle, Venus verrucosa, can ex-  
ert a pulling power equal to 2,071 times  
the weight of its own body. So great



A PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE HARBOR OF HAVANA.

## PEARL OF THE ANTILLES.

## THE STORY OF CUBA, HER PEOPLE AND HER RESOURCES.

[Copyright, 1898, by the Author.]

Cuba! It is a name that now is familiar to every household in all the civilized earth. The suffering of its people, the dying groans of its tortured patriots, have formed the minor key of sorrow in the world's grand song of progress. And yet, in spite of the fact that it has long held the interest and sympathy of fair minded people, no land is so little known and so greatly underestimated. The traveler who glimpses for the first time her marvelous shores is overcome with astonishment at the panorama of immense possibility that lies shimmering before him, for even now, her richest vestments shrouded, her body bleeding under the violent hands of an unnatural parent, Cuba remains the indestructible Pearl of the Antilles, with such wealth in her soil and under it as no earthly power can take away.

As everybody knows, the development of Cuba had been from its earliest occupancy retarded and at times practically stopped by the rule of Spain. Soon after the foot of Columbus touched her virgin soil the dark cloud of oppression began to hover over her, and it was only by the sheer force of her innate worth, coupled with the necessities of her inhabitants, that her glorious products became, even to a limited extent, available.

When in 1511 Columbus sent his son Diego, with a number of colonists, to Cuba, the big island was speedily settled, and measurements of its proportions were made by a party of official sgramestres (surveyors), and these measurements were of such accuracy that they remain as standards today. The length of the island was found to be in round numbers 600 miles, its width at its narrowest point 21 miles and at its widest point 111 miles. This gives to the long, shark shaped island an area of approximately 43,000 square miles, or nearly the size of the state of Pennsylvania.

In view of the necessity of the extensive exploration which was incident to this comprehensive survey it seems passing strange that no more of Cuba's richness was discovered and utilized for the development of the strength and value of the new colony. This dereliction, however, was probably not the fault of the really vigorous and progressive adherents of the son of the great discoverer. Indeed from a careful study of history, though exact dates are not to be obtained, it would seem that it was soon after its colonization that the greed of the mother country began to wrinkle the enterprise and mar the de-

tiny of the new government that was forming on this new soil.

## Cuba's Great Grievance.

The grievance of Cuba, which has lasted all these years, dates from this early period. It was in its nature and operation the parallel of the one which brought about the bloody but glorious birth of our own independence—that is to say, taxation without representation. But there was a vast difference in the situation of the Cubans. While our Revolutionist fathers were vastly inferior to the enemy in point of numbers, their proportion to the whole number of fighting Englishmen who could be landed on our shores was not of such smallness as to preclude all hope, whereas the mere handful of Cubans were so overwhelmingly outnumbered by the armed forces that Spain could muster as to be practically in her power after the first demonstration.

And so there have been insurrection after insurrection and defeat after defeat, and the consequent horrible butcheries of retribution, until Cuba, the beautiful, the rich, the wonderful, has been little more than a bloody abattoir wherein the lives and hopes of a weak but marvelously courageous people have been periodically sacrificed.

But the immortal longing for liberty could not be crushed out of the breast of the sons of these patriots, and they, in turn, have made the same struggle. But the results of these heroic efforts became in time of more and more importance to the people of Cuba and less and less satisfactory to the administration at Madrid, and thus, from years of weakness, strength grew, so that insurrection came to mean revolution, and there dawned upon the sight of the striving patriot the splendid vision of a blood bought but free republic.

But people know more of the struggles of Cuba than they do of Cuba itself. Every civilized inhabitant of the globe has followed with feelings of indignation and pity the story of Cuba's suffering. All the "insurrections," the "separatist wars" and the other vain but valiant efforts of the Cubans to throw off the Spanish yoke have appealed to his chivalry and wrung his heart with grief and rage; but, as a rule, he is as ignorant of the scene of these struggles as if they had occurred in the viewless air. And yet, in the comparatively small compass of its watery boundaries, there is concentrated a greater variety of natural resources than are to be found in any other island, state, province or country beneath the sun.

This may sound extravagant, but the statement is verified by all reliable statistics and unprejudiced witnesses. And when those who cavil come to reckon

up its advantages—its millions of acres of soil, richer than any in the United States, that will grow anything from a potato to a pineapple; its abundant yields of sugar and tobacco; its tremendous forests of mahogany and other precious woods; its uplands, upon which is grown every product of the temperate zone, and its fertile valleys, from which luxuriantly spring the most luscious fruits of the tropics; its mines of iron and copper and manganese; its hundreds of beautiful and excellent harbors, and the soft, healthful atmosphere of perpetual summer that forms the setting for this peerless "Pearl"—their doubts will be swallowed up in conviction.

## A Complex Study.

A study of this wonderful island is complex from any standpoint. The geographer, with the best map in his possession, will find new inlets, and the naturalist will add to his collection, and the mineralogist will revel in novelties, and even the blasé cosmopolitan will recover in Cuba the zest which had gone out of his life. And all this is merely to say that a great deal of the accepted data with reference to Cuba is either incorrect or wholly faulty. This, of course, like everything else that works injury to the island as to its relation to the rest of the world, is due to the autocratic and ignorant methods of the Spanish authorities, the tendency of whose "discipline" is toward handicapping every public spirited enterprise and retarding everything that is not done directly in the interest of the honor and glory and revenue of the power across the sea, for whom this poor, downcast people have been working out what has heretofore appeared to be a life subsidy.

Notwithstanding all these difficulties, the enterprise of Americans and others foreign to the soil has led native industry in the right direction, and its commerce has grown in the teeth of riot and insurrection. The normal population, 1,700,000, composed of something near 1,000,000 persons of Spanish descent, 10,000 foreign whites, 48,000 Chinese and 500,000 negroes and colored people, is not a busy throng. The loitering Cuban of today can hardly be recognized as the descendant of those sturdy pioneers of the sixteenth century who fashioned the gigantic bastions of El Castillo de la Fuerza—the Castle of Strength—but still he can be brought to bestir himself if a sufficient financial inducement is offered. To be entirely just, it should be said that enterprise is not wholly wanting, even among the laboring classes. And so capital, which was at first largely American, was put to work, and as a result cities have sprung up, large plantations have been put under cultivation, mines have been opened up, and sugar, tobacco and the hundreds of other valuable products of the island have been made to enrich it. As is well known, a large and unscrupulous part of the annual revenues of planters, miners and manufacturers has been taken for taxes, and at length it has found its way into the ever depleted coffers of the home government at Madrid. And still traffic increased until the beginning of the revolution in 1895, when there commenced the devastation which has cost Cuba so dearly.

The chief products of the island are sugar and tobacco, and the amount annually realized from these products during the years just preceding the last uprising has been, on the average, \$5,000,000 pesos (dollars), and the revenue from mineral sources has been grossly estimated at 8,500,000 pesos. The amounts derived from other sources (including cotton, of which a good deal is produced) were considerable, but these were the most important. And just here, as an instance of the slumberous apathy that has resulted from years of hopeless subjugation and practical serfdom, the opening up of the iron mines in the province of Santiago de Cuba, at the eastern end of the island, may profitably be cited. These valuable mines, though discovered nearly a century ago, never felt the blow of a pick until 1889, when a party of New York capitalists determined to make an effort to purchase and develop them. Negotiations with the Spanish government were at once commenced, and in 1895, after two years of persuasion, concessions were obtained and work was commenced. Stock companies were organized in New York and Philadelphia, and bonds were floated. These companies were the J. R. and the Spanish-American, the Signe and others. From these mines the annual exportation grew to be more than 500,000 tons of iron ore and 40,000 tons of manganese, amounting to \$8,000,000 in value at the lowest estimates.

## Mining Is Easy.

Mining was nominal, as the ore could be readily broken up by surface blasting. In order to carry ore to the United States a large fleet of steamers was necessary. On the return trip from the United States these steamers at first went empty or with ballast only, but it finally dawned upon the owners of the vessels that loads might as well be carried, and the steamers began to take coal to the West Indies. And thus it came about that the shipment of iron ore to the United States facilitated the exportation of Pennsylvania coal to the West Indies.

The development of this industry was one of many enterprises that have been successfully pursued in this wonderful land despite the singularly unfavorable conditions that have existed. Cuba's greatest wealth must always come from the vegetable products of the earth. Her soil is wonderful. It is not only fertile, but inexhaustible. Three crops of cane grow from one planting. No fertilizers are used. The soil in places has the great depth of 27 feet. Tobacco needs no guano to make a crop and not nearly so much labor as is required in cultivation elsewhere. Anything that grows under the tropical sun can be grown in Cuba, although during recent years the soil has been given up to the production of sugar and tobacco.

Before the devastating torch of war had laid waste the cane fields and destroyed factories and mills the busy hum of fruitful labor stirred all the air. The cost of making sugar was gradually reduced by the introduction of labor saving machinery, and the business settled down to a paying basis, and by the increased power of production the demand for cane grew, planters were en-

couraged to plant more cane, and the island began to wear a prosperous air. The tobacco planters and manufacturers also improved their methods, and this rival product kept even pace with its saccharine competitor. The annual sugar crop was worth \$45,000,000, the tobacco crop \$8,000,000. Then came the revolution. Somehow, when one writes of Cuba, everything comes back to that point and strikes it as against a dead wall after clearing the cruel hurdles of Spanish tyranny.

But let us revert to the first branch of the subject—the island proper in its entirety. The coast contour of Cuba is broken with hundreds of inlets, all of them harbors in greater or less degree, each having its small fortifications, its villages and its special industries. The profile of the island, to quote the language of the railroad engineer, is varied and picturesque, here a high peak, there a valley, there a plain. Beginning at Santiago de Cuba, the most easterly of the six provinces, and proceeding westward through Puerto Principe, Santa Clara, Matanzas, Havana and to the land's end of Pinar del Rio, the tourist traverses magnificent stretches of plateau and crosses innumerable valleys, skirts high mountains and follows deep and picturesque gorges, but the mountains become hills, and these are gradually shaded down until in the extreme west a surface, generally level, is reached, although in the vicinity of the Queen City, Havana, small but rugged peaks, with precipitous sides, may be seen in many directions along the shore.

## Picturesque Havana.

To say that Havana is picturesque and beautiful is but to give vent to the first superficial expression that comes to your lips. Spain itself cannot show a more curious or interesting city. Study it as you approach it from the sea, with mighty Morro set high upon the headland, time dyed in mottled splashes of yellow, gray and black, and the red and yellow flags above, with La Junta across the narrow channel, prim and white, save where the ugly dahligen guns flash at you like venomous black eyes, and the city is as interesting and impressive as the city of humus ever beheld.

As the capital, metropolis and chief seaport of Cuba it is one of the best known cities in the American hemisphere. Its splendid harbor, its commercial importance, its climate and the tinge of romance that ever attaches to its people have made its fame world-wide. Havana has about 260,000 inhabitants. It was founded but 28 years after the discovery by Columbus and has always been the commercial emporium of the Antilles.

Few cities have such beautiful parks and driveways as has Havana. The great Plaza de Armas is the chief. It comprises four parks, in the center of which is a statue of Ferdinand VII. Then there are the Alameda de Paula, bordering on the bay, and the Campo de Marte, used as a drill ground for the military. This is an enormous park. It has four handsome gates, named respectively Colon, Cortez, Pizarro and Tacón. The Paseo de Tacón is a magnificent drive with double rows of trees. It has numerous columns and statues, and

the latter one of Charles III, ranking among the finest works of art in America.

The commerce of Havana is only surpassed in the new world by that of New York. Two-thirds of the products of Cuba find outlet through Havana. The exports of sugar alone are annually about 120,000,000 pounds.

Havana was first called San Cristobal de la Habana, in honor of Columbus, but gradually the prefix was dropped. Havana has been frequently attacked from the sea. Drake tried to take it in 1585, but failed. In 1762 a British fleet under Admiral Pocock bombarded the city and compelled it to capitulate, but it was restored to the Spaniards the next year by the treaty of Paris.

## Not a Hot Country.

We are accustomed to think of Cuba as a hot country, situated as it is under the tropics, and the common impression is correct to the extent that the mean average temperature of the year is higher than in countries farther north, but the climate is more equable. There are not those sudden variations that in many parts of the United States are so severe on the human constitution. In Havana, for example, the average temperature of the hottest month is 84 degrees; of the coldest, 78. In Santiago de Cuba, a city often mentioned in the war dispatches, the average of the year is 80; of the hottest month, 84; of the coldest, 78. These are high figures, but not very high for an island lying in equatorial regions and surrounded by water that is warm to the hand all the year round. To a stranger from a dry country a feature more objectionable than the steady heat is the tremendous rainfall. The geographical and topographical situation of Cuba provides two seasons only, the wet and the dry. During the latter rains are not frequent, being stoned for, however, by the abundance of the dew, but in the rainy season Jupiter Pluvius seems to exert himself loose to excel all previous efforts, and from 125 to 140 inches of rain is not uncommon, there being about 102 days when the rain comes down not in drops, but in sheets, in masses, in tubs at a time, as though the windows of the heavens were opened and the floods of the great aerial deep had broken loose. So abundant is the rainfall, in fact, that, as a recent traveler remarks, the wonder is that any island remains; that the whole is not dissolved and carried off into the sea. But in Cuba no one minds the rain.

Notwithstanding the peculiarities of its coast line, Cuba has more than 200 excellent ports. The principal of these are Havana, Bahia Honda, Puerto de Cabanas, Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua la Grande, La Guanaja, Nuevitas, Malagueta, Manati, Puerto del Padre, Santa Cruz, Cienfuegos, Coochinos and La Boca. The rivers of Cuba are not large, but numerous, there being no fewer than 260 of them, all told, and that is exclusive of small creeks and dry beds of torrents, called arroyos. The Cauto, the only really navigable stream, rises in the Sierra del Cobre and has its outlet on the south coast near Manzanillo. There are a few other streams which are navigable for small boats for a distance of

from 8 to 30 miles. Next in importance are the streams Guines and Ay. At one time it was the intention to cut a canal through the land intervening and dissect the island, but the idea was finally abandoned as impracticable.

Cuba contains many mineral springs which are famed for their valuable healing properties, principal among them being those known as the baths of San Diego.

The temperature of the water is 83 degrees F., and it is very strongly impregnated with oxygen, carbonic acid gases, chloride of sodium, sulphate of lime, nitrate of lime, iron, magnesia, silicic acid and chloride of calcium. Four glasses of it a day and two baths are the regulation cure for almost every disease known to materia medica, but it is probable that the warm, pure air, simple diet and faith have much to do with it. At any rate, a great many surprising cures have been effected, particularly of bronchial and scrofulous complaints. People have been taken from the steamer can litters, apparently just ready to die, who in a week's time have been riding over the hills on horseback and in a month have gone home as "good as new" and well as anybody. If these springs were in the United States, with the same air to accompany them, or if managed where they are by some sensible, wide awake Anglo-Saxon, they would become the sanitarium of the world, beside which Saratoga, Carlsbad, Las Vegas and White Sulphur would hide their diminished heads.

## All Kinds of Minerals.

Nearly all metals and minerals that are useful in any sort of industry are found in Cuba—gold, silver, iron, copper, quicksilver, lead, asphaltum in all its forms, antimony, arsenic, manganese, coppers, red lead, etc. In the Saramaguacan and several other rivers gold has been found, though not in paying quantities. Silver of a certain grade abounds in Pinar del Rio, San Fernando and Yumuri. Almost all the metamorphic rocks contain copper, and these are scattered all over the island. It is usually found in the form of pyrites and sulphurets.

Under the favorable conditions of peace, when homes have not been marred and polluted by the rough and degrading touch of the trooper, the Cuban girl of quality is reared in the strictest refinement, and even the poor are more regardless of the proprieties than they are under the demoralizing influence of war. But the education of Cuban children has been sadly neglected. As late as 1885 not a primary school could be found in towns boasting 2,500 or 3,000 inhabitants. In 1891, when Cuba was compelled to contribute \$9,000,000 in support of the army of Spain, the amount appropriated for public instruction in the island was less than \$80,000.

A few years ago Baracoa, with 1,361 children, had no more than two public schools, with accommodation for 181 children, and costing for teachers' salaries, rent of building and other expenses the yearly sum of \$780. Manzanillo, with 3,079 children, had four public schools, with an attendance of 185, their full capacity, at a yearly expense of \$8,638 for salaries, rent of buildings school material, etc. Las Tunas, with 1,297 children, had two schools, with 156 children, at an annual total cost of \$1,160. The children of the well to do families were either educated at home or at private schools at a cost entirely beyond the means of the lower classes.

The gentleman of Cuba is well known. His hot blooded impetuosity and his open handed generosity are characteristics with which all the world is acquainted.

And now, when his visit is at an end and his explorations are completed, and he dwells in pleasant retrospect upon the illimitable richness of this singularly interesting isle, the stranger is forced to admit that, with all her wealth or resources, Cuba must be accepted, as it has been classed by Cubans, as the country of manana (tomorrow), for though partially developed, her resources are to a large extent lost to all good purposes, and it is to the morrow of liberty, the advancement of education and the concurrent emancipation of thought and action that Cubans must look for the rehabilitation of their loved isle and her acquirement of that place in the grand march of nations to which her innate wealth and worth entitle her.

WALTER J. DAVIS.

More than 8,000 varieties of postcards have been issued in the world within the past 85 years.

## Easter Opening!

Our Easter Opening takes place

SATURDAY, APRIL 9.

The ladies are cordially invited to be present and inspect our choice and carefully-selected stock.

Prices the Lowest in Berkshire County.

SEE OUR EASTER WINDOWS.

Boston Cloak and Suit Co.

29 EAGLE STREET.

THE  
SOROSISIs one of the  
Finest SHOES  
made for ladies.  
They are sold  
only by

PRATT BROS.

(Successors to Wm. May's &amp; Co.)

No. 10 State Street.

Will be at

No. 1 Burlingame  
Block.

MAY 1st.

## FOR EASTER....

Pressed flowers from the Holy Land, in booklets 50c.  
on cards 10c. Prayer book markers and clasps.  
Paper cutters and spoons.Dickinson's Jeweler,  
Stationer,  
Art Dealer,We have a great variety of PICTURES appropriate  
for Easter at from 15c up, while each of our various  
departments are just as crowded with acceptable gifts.

## For Your Easter Dinner

Native Spring Lamb and Green Mint,  
Turkeys, Ducks, Chickens, Fowls.  
Ripe Strawberries and Tomatoes.  
Fresh Lettuce, Radishes, Cucumbers.  
Watercresses, Parsley, Asparagus.  
String Beans, Rhubarb, Spinach.  
Dandelions, Kale, Bunch Beets, Onions.  
Spring Dug Parsnips.

Lowest Cash Prices.

BATEMAN'S City Market,  
115 Main Street.She Came, She Saw, She Bought,  
WAS SATISFIED  
She Came and Bought Again.That is our little story, the story of an every day occurrence here.  
We make our prices attractive and what is more—we back them up with  
good qualities. Anyone can sell poor goods cheap, but to sell high qual-  
ity at little prices requires good management. We do it by buying for  
cash and selling for cash. What we save on bad debts and book-  
keeping goes to you.

## READ THEM OVER.

Roast Beef, short cut.	15c
Roast Beef, long cut.	15c
Choice Native Chickens.	18c
Porterhouse Steak.	18c
Sirloin Steak.	18c
Shoulder Steak.	10c
Young Turkeys, Vermonts.	18c
Roast Pork, native.	9c
Fresh Pork Shoulder, native.	6c
Ashfield Creamery Butter, prints.	25c
Choice Butter, in tubs.	22c
8 doz Eggs, strictly fresh.	\$1.00
1 doz Eggs, strictly fresh.	15c
Skinback Hams.	9c
3 Cans Corn.	25c
3 Cans String Beans.	25c
3 Cans Tomatoes.	25c
2 Cans California Peaches.	25c

## TOWER'S MARKET

as Eagle Street,

Telephone 248-5.

## SPECIAL NOTICE COLUMN

ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER THIS HEADING  
ONE-HALF CENT A WORD A DAY.  
ADV. OF LESS THAN 20 WORDS  
THREE DAYS FOR 25 CENTS.  
CHARGE LESS THAN 10 CENTS.

## TO RENT:

Two-story of rooms on Grant street, within  
5 minutes walk of postoffice. \$15. C. W. Wil-  
lings, 128 Main street. 289-217

Two or three rooms furnished for housekeep-  
ing or board. Inquire Transcript office. 429-112

First-class store, plate front, corner of  
Main and Union streets. Apply to Thomas  
Quinn, 22 Union street. 129-117

Pleasant furnished room. Apply third floor,  
Beer & Dowlin block, Eagle street. 208-117

Flat in post-office block, hot and cold water  
steam heat. Inquire of Clarence Gallup  
North Adams Savings Bank Building. 129-117

Two-story 7 rooms with latest improvements  
150 East Main street. Inquire at the Ameri-  
can Clothing store, 22 State street. T 355-117

Hardwell farm, a part of house, barn and  
land. Very best of opportunities for market  
gardening. F. B. Locke, third floor, 30  
Main street.

Tenement, corner of Hoosac and Ashland  
streets, hot and cold water and bath. In-  
quire of C. W. Gallup, North Adams Sav-  
ings Bank Block. 129-117

A 6-room tenement, Potter pl., \$12 per month.  
14-room tenement, Lincoln st., \$15 per month.  
Inquire at Beer & Dowlin's law office, Mar-  
tin block. 429-112

A 6-room tenement, 60 Liberty st. 125-117

Two new 6-room flats all modern improve-  
ments. Apply F. E. Pike, 44 East Quincy st.  
Desirable tenement on Glen avenue. 429-117

A 6-room tenement, 60 Liberty st. 125-117

## FOR SALE

A fine road horse, carriage and harness at reason-  
able price. Wm. Coon, Zylonia. 727-117

A horse, harness and carriage. Inquire of Wm.  
John M. Cole, Williams street. 725-117

A 6-room house, good condition. Apply  
Postoffice block, up one flight. 1246-117

## DEATH OF LIEUT. DANIELS

Whose Relatives Live in This City.  
Officer of Ram Katahdin.

The news of the sudden death of Lieut.  
David Daniels on board the ram  
Katahdin Thursday comes as almost a  
personal blow to the many friends of his  
mother and sisters in this city. His  
elder sister, Miss M. L. Daniels, has been  
for nearly three years connected with the  
hospital, and is now superintendent. A  
younger sister, Miss Lillian Daniels, is the  
normal kindergarten teacher. His  
mother has been living in this city since  
he was ordered to his post on the Katah-  
din March 10.

Lieut. Daniels was a young officer,  
being only 42 years old, but his ability as  
a navigation officer, which position he  
held on the Katahdin coast defense ram  
was acknowledged to equal that of many  
older officers. He was once heard to say  
that he "knew the paths of the ocean as  
well as the city streets."

The news of the death was a terrible  
shock to his mother and sisters, as it was  
absolutely unexpected. It was caused by  
diabetes, from which he had suffered for  
some time. For three years he had been  
instructor in navigation at Annapolis, and  
expected to be ordered to duty in the navy  
in May. Instead of that, he was sent to  
the Katahdin on 10 days' notice in March.

He leaves besides his mother and sisters  
here, a wife and child in Salem, his home.  
At his own request the body will be  
buried in the government grounds at  
Annapolis. Miss Daniels left the hospital  
this morning to be present at the funeral.

## A PLEASANT WINTER TRIP.

E. Rogers Tells of His Journey South-  
ward and Other Happy Experiences.

PINEBURST, N. C., April 1, 1938.

EDITOR TRANSCRIPT:—I little thought  
when I left North Adams and the well  
kept Wilson that so many weeks would  
pass before I had a little chat with your  
readers and my friends.

My first stop was in New York, and  
Tilley Haynes of the Broadway Central  
met me at the door and, taking me to the  
office, said: "This man Rogers is one of  
my early lovers. Give him a good room  
and when he leaves charge him but 50  
cents on the dollar."

Leaving New York in a snow storm, my  
next stop was at Richmond, Va. Rich-  
mond is a place of great interest and but  
for a very severe cough I should have  
spent a longer time there than I did.

I reached Pinehurst on Christmas day  
and remained almost five weeks, when I  
left for Jacksonville, St. Augustine and  
De Land, Fla. De Land has improved  
since two winters ago. I found my friends  
the Holbrooks, well and with hundreds  
of others hopeful for the future. The  
frost king is not particular whom he  
visits, but if the growing of oranges is a  
precarious business—the fact remains that  
the winter climate in the region of De  
Land cannot be duplicated in this triad  
land.

The fine people one meets, either  
residents or tourists, are of the choicest  
mould. If you wish to listen to rare  
preaching you will hear Rev. Mr. Gallion  
of De Land. One Sunday he quoted from  
Dr. Munger and another from Dr. Glad-  
don and the late Rev. John P. Coyle and  
he paid them all high tribute. The four  
weeks passed at De Land were indeed  
restful. I was invited to give my Puritan  
lecture on February 22 and did so.

At Jacksonville I met a son of my old  
friend, P. F. Cooley. A number of years  
ago he left Pittsfield, Mass., for the South.  
He had bought his ticket for Jacksonville  
but soon after that he lost his money and  
I think over \$200. He said he felt too  
mean to write to his father for more and  
sailed for Jacksonville, arriving one Sat-  
urday night with 63 cents in his pocket.  
He was hungry and bought enough  
doughnuts for supper. He got along as  
well as he could until Monday morning,  
when he went to a grocery store, told his  
story and went to work. He was pro-  
moted from time to time, until a few  
years since the largest bank in Jackso-  
ville wanted a cashier and Mr. Cooley  
was chosen and filled the place today, and  
is able to add many good things to his  
menu of doughnuts.

I called on Mr. Judd, editor of the  
Florida Times-Union. He is a graduate  
of Williams college and his wife was a  
Williamstown woman.

Of our life at Pinehurst you will be told  
in another letter.

E. ROGERS, Pilgrim.

## Move for Band Concerts.

There is a strong probability that the  
city will be enabled to have free open  
air concerts this summer, as before, in  
spite of the adverse action of the city  
council on the matter of an appropriation.  
The reason for this adverse action was  
that an appropriation was of doubtful  
legality, but there was a strong sentiment  
in favor of the concert. Some of the  
councilmen and some of the business men  
of the city have urged Mr. Clapp to con-  
tinue the former plan of honorary mem-  
bership cards together with a subscription  
list for those who wish to give a smaller  
amount than the price of honorary mem-  
bership.

If the support is as hearty as now  
seems probable from the attitude of those  
who have been seen in the matter, the  
band will be able to maintain the present  
high standard of the band and to con-  
tinue the open air concerts. Mr. Clapp  
promises that the band will be improved  
as much as the support will enable him  
to do, and it is hoped by those who are  
actively interested in securing the open  
air concerts that the efforts to continue  
this popular feature will be successful.

## NOTED SUMMER RESORT SECURED

In Trade for Big Piece of City Real  
Estate.

A large real estate transaction was  
closed Thursday by which George N.  
Rich and Arthur M. Robinson of this city  
traded to Charles H. Smith of Pittsfield  
what is estimated as \$85,000 worth of  
North Adams property for the Mt. Mc-  
Gregor hotel property in Saratoga, N. Y.  
The local property includes 214 undevel-  
oped lots on the hill east of Richview  
avenue, five two-tenement houses and  
five lots on Gallup street and a valuable  
lot at the corner of Holden street and  
Waverly place.

The Mt. McGregor property comprises  
300 acres of land and a number of cot-  
tages. The hotel was burned down a  
year or two ago. This property was de-  
veloped some years ago as a summer and  
health resort, a large amount of money  
being expended. A railroad runs to the  
place from Saratoga Springs. It will be  
remembered that General Grant spent his  
last days on Mt. McGregor, and the cot-  
tage in which he died now belongs to the  
government. This alone attracts many  
visitors every year.

Messrs. Rich and Robinson do not yet  
know what disposition they will make of  
the property, but say that if they do not  
sell it they may build a large and magnif-  
icent hotel and restore Mt. McGregor to  
its former place in the ranks of famous  
summer resorts.

## MR. DENNETT'S NAME PRESENTED

To Mayor By Club Delegation. Mr.  
Wills Had Agreed to Abide By  
Decision.

By request, Mayor Cady met in his  
office Thursday evening a delegation of  
eight members of the "new" Republican  
club, headed by John Parker, the newly  
appointed deputy sheriff. The delega-  
tion's business was to speak in favor of  
the reappointment of C. W. Dennett as a  
license commissioner.

They said there had been another can-  
didate for the appointment, A. A. Wills,  
but the latter had signified his willing-  
ness to abide by the choice of the club,  
which at a meeting a few evenings before  
had unanimously endorsed Mr. Dennett.  
The delegates laid before the mayor the  
reasons of the club for desiring the  
continuance of Mr. Dennett in the office.  
They were respectfully heard by Mayor  
Cady, who assured them that their wishes  
would be given due consideration.

## Baptist Church Officers Elected.

At the adjourned annual meeting of the  
Baptist church Thursday evening officers  
for the ensuing year were elected as fol-  
lows: Standing committee, the pastor  
and deacons ex-officio and L. J. Clark, J.  
H. Emigh, A. A. Lee, C. W. Dennett, E.  
A. Bryant, A. W. Fulton, J. V. Burr, C.  
A. Wilbur, W. J. Wilkinson, A. M.  
Hemenway and C. E. Whitney. The  
deacons are J. Wilbur, G. M. Darby, J.  
M. Canedy, E. S. Wilkinson, H. W.  
Clark and V. A. Whitaker; prudential  
committee, E. S. Wilkinson, C. W. Den-  
nett, H. W. Clark, A. C. Porter, C. E.  
Whitney, S. H. Fairfield, E. A. Bryant;  
treasurer, E. S. Wilkinson; clerk,  
V. A. Whitaker; trustees for three  
years, H. W. Clark; trustees for  
deacons' fund, G. M. Darby; bookkeeper  
for church treasury, Shelley Potter; col-  
lector for the church, Mrs. C. Edwin  
Childs; Sunday school secretary, Albert  
E. Spencer; assistant, Wilbur Harris; Sun-  
day school treasurer, K. H. Pierce; Sun-  
day school advisory board, the pastor,  
superintendents and assistants ex-officio,  
and J. M. Canedy, E. S. Wilkinson, C. W.  
Dennett, J. H. Emigh, G. M. Darby, H.  
W. Clark, E. A. Bryant, J. D. Tynng, V.  
A. Whitaker; superintendents of primary  
department, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Darby;  
committee on baptism, J. Wilbur, G. M.  
Darby, A. A. Lee, A. C. Porter, J. O.  
Fletcher, Miss E. M. Veszie, Mrs. Calvin  
Page, Mrs. F. B. Hinkelstein, Mrs. Mary  
L. Benway; representative to the Bray-  
tonville Christian union, John Hamer  
Williams; ushers, J. M. Canedy, E. A.  
Bryant, H. W. Clark, J. O. Fletcher, K.  
H. Pierce, A. A. Lee, C. E. Whitney, A.  
E. Spencer, Harry N. Witbeck, F. G. Car-  
penter; collectors of Sabbath offerings, E.  
S. Wilkinson, G. M. Darby, H. W. Clark,  
E. A. Bryant, C. E. Whitney, V. A. Whit-  
aker; committee on systematic benevo-  
lence, E. S. Wilkinson, C. W. Dennett, G.  
M. Darby, V. A. Whitaker, H. W. Clark;  
chairman of soliciting committee, J. H.  
Emigh; treasurer of same, E. A. Bryant.

## Cuban X-Giants Win Again.

The Cuban X-Giants defeated the  
Chamberlains at Hampton, Va., yester-  
day, 17 to 7. The score by innings:—

r.	b.	e.
Cuban X-Giants, 3 0 3 0 0 1 4 3—27 14 3		
Chamberlains, 0 1 0 2 0 4 0 0—7 6 5		

Batteries, Howard, Seldon, Robinson,  
Jordan and Williams; Coles, Wright,  
Phillips, Anderson and Wallace.

## Two Whist Parties.

Mrs. John Mulaney of Hill street enter-  
tained the N. E. whist club Thursday  
afternoon. The prizes were awarded to  
Mrs. James Fish and Mrs. Albert Dick.  
In the evening Mrs. James Fish and  
Mrs. Arthur Lee of Bracewell avenue en-  
tertained 14 couples at whist. The prizes  
were awarded to William Carroll, Mrs.  
Frank Eaton and Frank Wiley. Hostess  
entertained and it was a very pleasant party.

## STABLE RULES TO BE ENFORCED

Vetoed Ordinance To Be Enforced As  
Board of Health Rule.

An important meeting of the board of  
health was held last evening, and several  
matters of public health were discussed.  
The milk ordinance requires milk dealers  
to see to it that their cattle have been  
examined, and it was decided to notify  
those who may have secured new cattle  
since last season.

It was also voted to begin the inspec-  
tion of stables in accordance with the  
rules of the board. The stable ordinance  
as prepared by the old board of health,  
practically the same as that which Mayor  
Cady vetoed, has been incorporated in  
the rules, and will be enforced by the  
general authority of the board.

One of the chief reasons that caused  
the mayor to veto the ordinance was that  
its authority was not needed, the board of  
health already having powers to enforce  
such rules. Another reason was the possi-  
bility of confusion by the power of dis-  
cretion given the city council. By incor-  
porating the ordinance in their rules, the  
board provides for both of these points,  
although the board considered it more  
desirable to have an ordinance to work  
under.

## Good Chance To Lose Money.

This vicinity is being worked by a rep-  
resentative of a firm from another state  
with one of the older schemes for secur-  
ing money with an uncertain return. The  
business is per se legitimate but it does  
not guarantee anything for the money  
paid, and in the end is likely to result in  
a wild cry for revenge on the part of the  
possible victims. In any case, the doubt-  
ful nature of the scheme makes it advis-  
able to think before, rather than after.

The business of the company's repre-  
sentative is to secure agents in this  
vicinity. The plan of the people behind  
the scheme is to secure a deposit from  
each agent. For this deposit the agent  
gets a sample and a promise of steady  
employment. Their contract states that  
they will be given work as long as they  
prove satisfactory. The deposit will be  
returned to them after a certain amount  
of business is finished. In other words if  
the agent fails to prove as satisfactory as  
expected, he not only loses his position,  
but also the amount of money deposited as  
a guarantee of good faith. The agent  
has the simple on his hands. In fact this  
is all he has while the company have the  
balance of the money deposited by him,  
over the value of the sample first received.

## Tomorrow's Supplement.

THE TRANSCRIPT'S weekly eight-page  
art supplement tomorrow evening will,  
as usual, be rich in fine illustrations and  
special articles of timely interest. For  
the frontispiece will be a full-page en-  
graving of Capt. William T. Sampson, the  
president of the "Maine" court of inquiry  
and successor to Rear-Admiral Sigsbee,  
the retired commander-in-chief of the  
North Atlantic naval station. Two very  
interesting views of the Hoosac tunnel  
will illustrate an article describing the  
ingenious operation of measuring the  
tunnel. Other special features, which  
space forbids describing in detail, will  
contribute to the excellence of one of the  
best supplements in the series.

## Didn't Reach Cuba.

Three small boys, William Colton,  
Ralph Edwards and Langdon, who left  
Pittsfield a few days ago without consult-  
ing their parents, with the intention of  
helping to free Cuba, have been found,  
much to the joy of their relatives, who  
have been exercised in mind over their  
fate. Young Colton got as far as Brewster,  
N. Y., where he was apprehended, and  
his parents were notified yesterday that  
he would be returned home. The other  
two, who had left their comrades, were  
also discovered later in the same town.

## May State Legislature.

Boston, April 8.—The house had a de-  
bate on the adverse report of the in-  
surance committee on the bill for the re-  
peal of the co-insurance law. Mr. Dal-  
ton argued against substitution, con-  
tending that the repeal of the law meant  
a considerable increase in the fire loss  
of the state and the prevention of low  
rates by the companies. The report was  
not concurred in.

The committee on the judiciary reported  
a bill to give the presiding justices of  
courts discretion to exclude therefrom  
all persons not directly interested, ex-  
cept jurors and officers, when the evi-  
dence is of such a character that its  
publication would be indecent; also a  
bill defining the crime of larceny and  
providing hereby that larceny shall in-  
clude the crimes now known as larceny,  
embezzlement and theft.

Senator Putnam of Middlesex, in dis-  
cussing the annual appropriation for  
the dipomanic hospital at Foxboro,  
confessed that after last Friday's debate  
he went to Foxboro. He admitted that  
after looking the place over, under the  
guidance of the assistant superintend-  
ent, who seemed a capable and faith-  
ful man, he concluded that he would like  
to stay there a few weeks, but he thought  
the work too expensive. It cost \$20,000  
for attendance, and only \$24,000 at  
Bridgewater, where there were 1100 in-  
mates. The amendment to reduce the  
sum to the original appropriation, \$20,000,  
was rejected, 23 to 12, and the bill was  
engrossed.

## WEATHER INDICATIONS.

ALMANAC, FRIDAY, APRIL 8.  
Sun rises—5:15; sets, 6:19.  
Moon rises—10:30 a. m.;  
High water—12:30 a. m.; 1 p. m.  
The pleasant weather now seems cer-  
tain to continue through Saturday and  
probably Sunday, with gradually ris-  
ing temperature and west to southwest  
winds.

All Roads Lead to  
Our Store.....

Everybody Pleased at the

## Big Bargains in Furniture.

Have received another lot of those claw- foot \$10 dining tables. Our price	\$7.40
Only a few of those \$9.50 chiffoniers with bevel plate mirror. Our price	\$5.98
You never saw the equal of our \$5 iron bed. Our price	\$2.95
The best corduroy couch ever offered for \$8.00. Our price	\$4.49
A pretty white dresser, such as is always sold for \$10. Our price	\$6.48
A solid oak sideboard, a beauty, you can not beat it for \$20. Our price	\$13.00

The People of North Adams know  
that we always do just as we adver-  
tise. This accounts for the big busi-  
ness of the past week.

## GUT PRICES ON EVERYTHING!

## BURDETT &amp; CO.,

113 Main St., No. Adams.

## HAMS! HAMS!

Harrington's Famous Hams.  
Sweet, Mild and Mellow.

## For Easter--For Easter

We have 5000 lbs. of choice Sugar Cured Hams  
2000 lbs. of choice Cured Shoulders, 1000 lbs.  
of Cottage Hams, 1000 lbs. of Mild Cured  
Bacon. Our stock is the Best and Prices the  
Lowest in the State.

Extra Choice Skinback Hams, sugar cured,	9c lb
Small Hams, extra choice.	9c lb
Cottage Hams, sugar cured.	10c lb
Mild Cured Boneless Bacon in strips.	10c lb
Smoked Shoulders.	7c lb
Pork Loins, strictly fresh.	8c lb
3 lbs. Nice Lean Pork Chops.	25c
10 lbs. Pure Leaf Lard.	75c
Choice Young Hen Turkeys.	16c lb
Fancy Geese.	16c lb
Nice Young Ducks.	16c lb
Extra Choice Chickens.	16c lb
Young Fowls.	14c lb
Fancy Philadelphia Capons.	18c lb
Venison Steak and Chops.	25c lb

## PRIME BEEF THE VERY BEST

Short Out Rib Roast.	16c lb
Extra Fine Sirloin Steak.	16c lb
Shoulder Steak and Roast.	10c lb

## LAMB

Lamp Chops, rib and loin.	16c lb
Legs of Lamb.	14c lb
Hind Quarters Lamb.	12c lb
Fore Quarters.	10c lb
25 Strictly Fresh Eggs for	25c

The Place for Big Baskets and Small Bills.

## Peter Harrington &amp; Bros.

47 Center St. Below Columbia Opera House.

Cut Prices on Ham, Eggs  
and all kinds of vegetables  
Strictly Fresh Eggs 12c a Dozen.

Spinach.	25c peck	Celery.	10c, 15c a bunch
Strawberries.	25c basket	Chickens.	11c, 16c, 18c
Dandelions.	30c peck	Turkeys.	18c, 20c

## Philadelphia Chicken Broilers.

Meet all Competition.

Albert B. Zeiser, 85 Main St.

## Grand Easter Festival

## All Kinds of Suits for the Boys

Souvenirs for everybody. Make a visit if you do not buy.

## Barnard &amp; Company,

Blackinton Corner.

For Saturday. Great outfitting time. Elaborate display of Men's and Boys  
Easter Garments of all kinds. Spring Overcoats, elegant Drees Suits in dark and  
medium mixtures. See our tasty windows for up-to-date ideas of dress.

Long Pant Suits, three-piece short Pant Vest Suits, Double  
Breasted Suits, Vestee and Sailor Suits. A small outlay  
only for a fine outfit. Hats, Caps, Waists, Collars and  
Neckties. Very complete stock especially for this week.